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The Bombay Gazette.

No. 50,700—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—FRIDAY, MAY 29, 1896.

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B.I. ORIENTAL	5284	L. H. Moule	29th May.
† SUTLEJ	4205	A. Symons	5th June.
B.I. SHANNON	4189	E. Crewe	12th ,,
† GANGES	4206	T. F. Creery	19th ,,
B.I. PENINSULAR	5227	F. H. Seymour	26th ,,
† SUTLEJ	4205	A. Symons	3rd July,
B.I. THAMES	4113	W. J. Nantes	10th ,,
† GANGES	4206	T. F. Creery	17th ,,
B.M. CALEDONIA	7558	W. B. Andrews	24th ,,
† SUTLEJ	4205	A. Symons	31st ,,
B.I. CARTHAGE	5363	M. DeHorne	7th Aug.
† GANGES	4206	T. F. Creery	14th ,,
B.I. ORIENTAL	5284	L. H. Moule	21st ,,
† SHANNON	4189	E. Crewe	28th ,,

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The Steamers marked † proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there to a Steamer for BRINDISI and LONDON.
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POSEIDON	J. Nicolich	3,878	650	1st June 1896

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VINDOBONA	C. Bellen	4,351	350	7th July 1896

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Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on Saturday.
SYDNEY	4232	C. Aubert	13th June 1896.
CALEDONIEN	4232	C. L. Blanc	11th July ,,
MELBOURNE	4080	C. Bourdon	8th August ,,
SALAZIE	4255	Chevalier	5th Sept. ,,
RAGHALIEN	6949	Le Gall	3rd October ,,
NATAL	4074	Verron	31st ,, ,,

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Vessel.	Capt.	Tons.	To sail on
ERNEST SIMONS	Delacroix	5,707	3rd June.

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Witness, Sir CHARLES FREDERICK FARRAN, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay, aforesaid, the 14th day of May, in the Year of Our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Ninety-six, and in the Fifty-ninth Year of our Reign.
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BRANCHES in all the principal Towns of France and Algiers
LONDON OFFICE 40, Lombard Street, E.C.
WEST END BRANCH 4, Cockspur Street, S.W.
BRANCH IN CALCUTTA.
FOREIGN BRANCHES.
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THE CREDIT LYONNAIS, BOMBAY BRANCH sells Drafts and Telegraphic Transfers on all parts of the world, negotiates and collects Bills and Coupons on all English and Foreign Towns.
Issues Letters of Credit.
Exchanges Foreign money, executes investment orders in Securities on all Indian, English, or Foreign Stock Exchanges, and gives information when required on Securities dealt in on the Leading Stock Exchanges.
Receives Securities for safe custody and collects interest or dividends on same on conditions to be arranged.
Grants advances in current account, or for fixed periods, on Rupee paper, approved stock, shares, bullion, and produce.
Opens deposit accounts, allowing interest on the daily balances.
Receives fixed deposits on terms to be ascertained on application.

BANKS

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA
INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER
PAID-UP CAPITAL—£800,000
RESERVE FUND—£350,000
HEAD OFFICE:
HATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON
BOMBAY AGENCY.
INTEREST ALLOWED
On CURRENT ACCOUNTS at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balances up to Rs. 1,00,000
All Letters should be addressed, and Remittances made Payable to THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.
J. B. LEE.
Agent.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....Yens	12,000,000 =	Rs. 24,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL... ..... „	4,500,000 =	„ 9,000,000
RESERVE FUND..... „	4,130,000 =	„ 8,260,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:
Kobe, London, Lyons, New York, San Francisco Hawaii, and Shanghai.
BANKERS.—The LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK: The UNION BANK of LONDON: PARR'S BANKING COMPANY & THE ALLIANCE BANK, LIMITED.
BOMBAY AGENCY:
LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT, and FIXED DEPOSITS, on Terms to be learned on application.
CREDITS granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.
DRAFTS granted on JAPAN, and the Chief Commercial places in the World.
M. TOSHIMA,
Agent
Sirdar's Palace, Apollo Street, Fort Bombay

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ...£1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL £500,000
RESERVE FUND £160,000
HEAD OFFICE:
47, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E.C.
BRANCHES:
Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Colombo, Kurrachee, Delhi, Rangoon, Mandalay, Tuticorin, Kandy, Newera Eliya, Zanzibar, Steamer Point, Aden; and Cawnpore.
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.
BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected.
DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.
The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.
LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.
H. CHALMERS,
Manager.

COMMERCIAL AND LAND MORTGAGE BANK (LIMITED).
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....Rs. 25,00,000
RESERVE FUNDS AND REST... „ 10,79,540
HEAD OFFICE:—MADRAS.
BRANCHES:—
BOMBAY AND RAWALPINDEE.
BANKERS & AGENTS throughout INDIA, BURMAH CEYLON, & in LONDON, EDINBURGH & DUBLIN.
LOCAL BOARD OF DIRECTORS.
HON'BLE MR. FAZULBHOY SASSOON J. DAVID, Esq. GORDHANDAS KHATAO VISRAM, C.I.E. ESQ. NOWROJEE JEHANGIER GAMADIA, Esq.
FIXED DEPOSITS.—1 Years, 5 per cent. per annum; 12 Months, 4½ per cent. per annum; 6 months, 3½ per cent. per annum.
PRUDENTIAL FUND.—Bearing Half-yearly Compound Interest.
STERLING DEPOSITS.—4 per cent. per annum on Money awaiting remittal.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS.—2 per cent. per annum on Balances not exceeding Rs. 10,000 which do not fall below Rs. 500 during the Half-year.
LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on Security of Goods, Produce, Shares, House Property, and approved personal Security.
Every description of Banking Business Transacted.
Full Information and Rules of business furnished on application.
By Orde of the Board
F. D. STRANACK,
Manager
Esplanade Road, Bombay.

THE "MOZART" STOOL.
(Size 14 in. by 18 in.)
"RISE AND FALL ARTIST'S SEAT"
A most perfect Piano Seat, possesses the important advantages of 5 in. elevation, absolute steadiness and quick rise by a few Turns of either Handle; strong metal mechanism in
LEATHER, RICH VELVET AND SADDLEBAG, Rs. 65 to Rs. 85.
THE "MOZART" MODEL UPRIGHT BOUDOIR PIANOS,
Rs. 650 to Rs. 750.
Refined and elegant exterior, SPECIALLY BUILT for the CLIMATE OF INDIA, solid metal frames, beautifully sweet and powerful in tone: full Compass. Height 4 ft. 1 in.. Width 4 ft. 11 in. Depth 2 ft. 1 in
SPECIAL EASY TERMS for Hire Purchase.
MARCKS & COMPAN

BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST

BANKS.

	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Half-Yearly Divid.	Cash Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1,440
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1,330
ank of Madras	10,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1,270
Commercial & Ld. Mge	{10,000 / 15,000}	100	{100 / 75}	10. p.c.	170
EXCHANGE BANKS.					
Agra	168,000	£10	all	5 pr. ct.	80
Charter Bank	40,000	£20	£20	7 pr. ct.	£27
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	80,000	$125	al	21-5s.	£21 to £15
National Bank of India	60,000	£25	£12½	6 pr. ct.	300

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

				Half yearly	
Alliance	1,500	1,000	all	25	670
Anglo-Indian	1,345	100	100	Nil	71
Aurangabad S. & M. Co., Ld.	600	1,000	1,000	..	1,000
Bellary S & W Co. Ld (Belary)	871	00	all	9 per ct.	8
Bombay United	900	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.40	910
Bombay Cotton Manfg. Co	900	500	500	dvd Rs.25	640
Bombay National Manfg. Co. Ld	500	1,000	1,000	...	730
Britannia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.40	650
Central India	1,000	500	500	dvd Rs.50	1,810
China Mills Co Ld	800	1 000	1,000	dvd Rs.50	945
City of Bombay Mills	600	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.40	1,160
Coimbatore S and W	1,000	100	100	...	110
Connaught Mills	800	500	500	25	800
Colaba Land & Mills	4,000	700	...	dvd Rs12	675
Coorla Mills	800	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.50	745
Curri m bhoy Mill	800	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.20	1,090
David Mills	1,400	500	500	dvd Rs.35	620
Dhan Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	50	400
Empress	9,100	500	500	dvd 25	665
Framjee Petit	1,250	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.30	650
Hindustan	875	1,000	1,000	30	775
Hing v ughat Mills	700	500	500	40	660
Howard and Bullough s	1,500	500	500	25	770
Hope Mills	...	500	1,000	50	660
Hyderabad	700	1,000	1,000	40	1,800
Imperial Cottap	900	500	500	dvd Rs.15	570
Indian Manfg.	900	1,000	1,000	50	1,310
Indo-China Manufacturing Co., Ld	700	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.30	720
James Greaves	1,100	500	500	25	770
Jaffer Alli	600	500	500	dvd Rs.20	225
Jamshedjee Manufacturing Co.	1,800	250	250	dvd Rs.10	255
Jewraj Balioo	1,500	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.50	1,150
Jubilee Mills Co., Ld	500	1,000	1,000	• 20	425
Khandelsh	750	1,500	1,000	dvd Rs30	830xd
K h a n g a um Manfg. Co	400	250	250	Nil	900
Khatao M a kunjee	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs35	900
Leopold	500	100	103	dvd Rs.10	278
Lord Reay Mfg	445	1,000	1,000	30	925
LukmidasSpinning & Weaving Co	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.80	1,240
Madras United	3,000	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.120	3,425xd
Mahalaxmee	800	1,000	1,000	N	630
Mahboob Shah Mills (Gulburga)	8,400	500	500	15 pr ct	
M enockjee M Petit	4,000	1,000	1,000	dv Rs100	2,785
Mazagon	5,000	250	250	dvd Rs 6	1761
Morarji Goculdas	1,050	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs75	2,350
Mysore S & M Co Ld	4,000	250 / 50	250 / 50	dvd 4½	...
Madura Mills	7,779	100	100	Nil	par
National	500	1,000	1,000	Nil	620
New Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	1,000	Rs 20	650
Oriental	5,725	625	625	dvd Rs20	500
Prideney Mills Co (Ld).	743	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs50	1,425
Queen Mills	800	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs40	925
Ripon Mills	600	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs60	1,200
Swadeshi	1,500	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs80	1,310
Sholapore Mills	500	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs60	1,760
Soonderdas	750	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs40	955
Southern India	1,000	500	500	15	170
Southern Maratta	1,212	250	250	dv Rs12½	397½
Sun Mills, Ld	1,200	250	250	dv Rs12½	340
Star of India	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	475
Swadeshi Mills	475	500	500	dvd Rs20	740
Samoon and Alliance	,000	00	500	dvd Rs30	715xd
Union Spinning Land Manufacturing Co	900	1,000	1,000	50	450
nion Mills Ld	00	1,000	1,000	...	500
U e n i shunker Lukhmidhaker C Mill Co, Ld	900	500	900	dvd Rs40	410xd
Victoria Mills	550	1,000	1,000	Nil	450
Western India	1,200	1,000	1,000	35	830
Wadia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	...	

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

				guar.	
G. I. P. R. Consolidated Stock	...	£100	all	5 p. c.	
B. B. & C. I. R.	...	£ 18	...	0.	

MISCELLANEOUS.

				Yearly	
A l o c k & Ashdown	1,750	100	100	15 / 7½	390
BackBay Baths	500	50	50	12	40
Badhan Pile	5,000	100	100	12	164
Bombay & Burma Trading Corporation	1,000	2,500	1,500	300	5,850
Do. New Issue	500	375	375	75	1,500
B o m b a y Ice Mfg. Co., Ld.	1,250	100	100	dvd 3	74
Bombay Land and Building Co., Ld	400	500	500	5 pr. ct.	500
Bombay Flour Mill	720	500	500	50	1,550
Deccan Paper Mills	1,000	500	500	5 pr. ct.	550
Delhi and Northern India Flour Mills	1,500	200	200	12	250
Delhi Cloth & General Mills Co., Ld	2,800	250	250	8 pr. ct.	340
Indian Guarantee Surety Ship Assn	5,000	100	10	10 pr. ct.	17½
J o h n Roberts & Co	1,500	100	100	10 pr. ct.	140
Kemp & Co	4,000	200	175	21	375
K u r r a c h e e Landing	500	500	500	300	30
Maharanee Manufacturing Co	2,500	100	100	Nil	...
Marcks & Co., Ld	4,000	100	100	dvd Rs15	180
Napier HotelCo	2,000	100	100	9 pr. ct.	40
NapierFoundry	1,000	100	200	...	60
Oriental Govt. Security Life Insurance	5,000	200	50	10 pr. ct.	161
Phillips & Co., Ld	4,000	100	100	½	105
P a r t Canning Co	6,000	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs22	520
Speedy & Co	1,000	100	100	9	50
Thacker & Co	2,000	500	25	60	1,130
Thacker & Co.	1,500	100	100		120
Telephone Co.	9,200	25	100	dvd Rs1	3

PRICES OF BULLION.

Sovereigns	Rs. 17 5 6
Mexican Dollars	,, nom
Gold Five-Franc Pieces	,, 13-11
Bar Silver	,, 95-12
Gold Leaf	,, 28
Bar Gold, English (.916 touch)	,, 27-9
Bar Australian	,, 27-5
Bar Bombay	,, 27-4
Bar Pekin	,, 27-8

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Three-and-a-half per cent Reduced	110-1-4
Three-and-a-half per cent 1893	109-1
Municipal 3 percent. Debenture Loans	133
New French Loan 5 per cent, 1872	nom
City of Paris Loan	290
Four per cent. Port Trust Bond	113

EXCHANGE.

	Terms.		Rate.
London Banks	On demand		1s. 1 29-32d.
Do. do.	Telegraphic		1s. 1 29-32d.
Do. do.	3 Months sight		1s. 1 29-32d.
Do. do.	4 Do.	do.	1s. 1 15-16d.
Do. do.	6 Do.	do.	1s. 1 31-32d.
Do. Credit	3 Do.	do.	1s. 1 31-32d.
Do. do	6 Do.	do.	1s. 2d.
Do. Documents	3 Do.	do.	1s. 2d.
Do. do.	6 Do.	do.	1s. 2 1-32d.
France	3 Do.	do.	147
Do.	6 Do.	do.	147 1-4
Calcutta	At sight		Par
Do.	60 days	do.	99 1-4
Madras	At sight		100 1-8
Do.	30 days	do.	99 5-8
China	30 days	do.	137

SIR HENRY PARKES was at a big municipal "function" in Scotland, and a foreign bishop was also present. As the party was being escorted by a body of men in Highland costume, the foreign bishop, seeing the bare legs and kilts, asked why these men were without trousers. "It's just a local custom," gravely replied Sir Henry. "In some places people take off their hats as a mark of honor to distinguished guests; here they take off their trousers."

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Justices' election of a Municipal Councillor, Municipal Offices.

Deccan Press and Ginning Company, 4, Bruce Lane, 10-30 a.m.

Unveiling of Mr. Maneckji Ablless's bust, Ablless Baugh, 5-30 p.m.

Music at the St. George's Hospital, 5-30 p.m.

Y. M. C. A., Apollo Bunder, the General Secretary will speak to Young Men, 8-30 p.m.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The steamers Bangalore and Kt. Companion left the dock yesterday.

VICTORIA DOCK.—The steamer Java entered the dock yesterday, and the steamer Gisela left it on Wednesday; the steamers Pekin and Po left it yesterday.

POLO.—There will be a game, this afternoon, at 5 o'clock.

SAILING WITHOUT LIGHTS.—Mr. J. Sanders-Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate, at the Esplanade Police Court, fined Barkia Sayadu, a tindal, Rs. 4 for sailing in the fair way without the regulation side lights.

FURIOUS DRIVING.—At the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. J. Sanders-Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Kassam Dossa, a victoria driver, was charged with furious driving. At ten o'clock, yesterday morning, accused was going at a very rapid pace, and the police sepoy on duty warned him to pull up, but he did not. He was fined Rs. 2.

MEMORIAL.—On Sunday, the 17th instant, the parishioners of the Church of the Sacred Heart of Jesus, Culvem, in Salsette, assembled in the Parochial hall, and agreed that a mural tablet be erected in memory of their late much esteemed Vicar, the Rev. John Francis Rodrigues, who carrried on the duties of Vicar of that church for a term of twenty-six years.

SUICIDE BY AN INSANE MAN.—Mr. Allan F. Turner, the coroner, held an inquest, yesterday, touching the death of an insane Parsee, named Nassarwanji Jeewanji, aged 70 years. The deceased was insane, and was living separate from his family at Ghogha Street, Fort. He appears to have drowned himself in a well in the house. A verdict in accordance with these facts was recorded.

FATAL ACCIDENT ON BOARD A VESSEL.—Mr. Allan F. Turner, the coroner, held an inquest, yesterday, on the body of a Hindu labourer, named Mahadu Chintaman. The deceased was employed as a labourer on board the s. s. Samoa. The deceased while walking on the deck fell into a hole from a height of 24 feet. He sustained serious internal injuries, and died before reaching the bunder. A verdict of accidental death was recorded.

THE JAMSETJI NESSERWANJI PETIT COLABA LIBRARY.—Mr. J. N. Colah, the Honorary Secretary of this library, writes to us, in connection with our obituary notice of the late Mr. Byramjee Rustomjee Dalal, to say that the deceased gentleman was a trustee, a member of the managing committee, and a life member of the institution, and took a keen interest in its welfare by donations and presents of books. Out of respect to the memory of the deceased, the library was closed for half-a-day.

A DISHONEST TRAM CONDUCTOR.—Yesterday, at the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. W. Webb, Third Presidency Magistrate, Mr. E. T. Ansel, Traffic Superintendent, Bombay Tramway Company, prosecuted a tramway conductor, No. 207, for issuing a wrong ticket on the 21st April last. Inspector No. 14 mounted the car in charge of the accused on the day in question, and on examining the tickets issued by accused to the passengers found that one of them bore a non-consecutive number, and had been wrongly issued. The magistrate convicted and fined him Rs. 10.

MUSIC AT THE ST. GEORGE'S HOSPITAL.—The Band of the 21st Bombay Infantry will play the following programme at the St. George's Hospital, this evening, at 5-30:—

March.....Our New Commander.....Latann.
Selection.....Gentleman Joe.....Slaughter.
Valse.....Tzgeu Auf den Wge.....Ziehrer.
Fantasia.....Patriotic Melodies—Flying Squadron.....Kappey.
Valse.....Hofball Tanze.....Fetras.
Gavott.....Theodora.....Le Thiere.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

A TROUBLESOME SHOP-KEEPER.—Before Mr. J. Sanders-Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate, at the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, Hemraj Raghowji was charged at the instance of Constable Robinson with disorderly behaviour in a public place and assaulting a Bhattia, named Jewraj Ranchord. The police officer in charge of the case told the magistrate that accused had been the cause of great annoyance and trouble to the neighbourhood of Mandvi Pakhdoy market. He was in the habit of assaulting people passing the Trinity Street, and when he did not get the better of it in such struggles he would immediately call for police assistance. Yesterday he rushed out of his shop, and assaulted complainant with clenched fists. He was seen committing the assault by many persons, including a policeman. The accused had been twice previously convicted, and the magistrate now fined him Rs. 7.

REPORTED HOUSE-BREAKING.—A pensioned sepoy, named Mahipati Dhaku, of the 20th Native Infantry, now employed in the G. I. P. Railway Audit Office, residing at Love Lane, Byculla, reported to the police that he left for Dalichore on the 19th instant and returned on the 27th instant, when he found a box in his room broken open and six currency notes, of Rs. 10 each, some wearing apparel and two silver medals of the Indian Mutiny and the Afgan War, of the collective value of Rs. 71, missing. The room appears to have been entered by opening the lock with a duplicate key.—A blacksmith employed in the P. and O. Co.'s Dockyard, Mazagon, reported to the police that some person or persons had entered his room at De Lisle Road and currency notes and cash, of the collective value of Rs. 97, were stolen. The room appears to have been entered into by opening the lock with a duplicate key. Enquiries are in progress.

INJURING A TRAM HORSE.—Mr. Ansel, of the Bombay Tramway Company, yesterday, prosecuted Tatya Sadria, a Hindu cartman, before Mr. W. Webb, Third Presidency Magistrate, at the Esplanade Police Court, for injuring a Tramway horse by rashly and negligently driving his cart. Mr. Moroji Kasinath defended the accused. The case for the prosecution was that in spite of the warning given him by the Tramway driver, he drove his cart in front of the tram car, and the horse being knocked down sustained serious injury. The defence was that several carts passed that way, and one of them knocked down the horse. The offender was not arrested at the time, but after the carts had driven away to some distance the Tramway driver and an inspector followed them and charged one of the men, the accused, as the offender. He was accordingly brought up before the magistrate, who, however, discharged him for want of evidence of identity.

FIRE IN A CLOTH FACTORY.—On Wednesday, at about 11 p.m., smoke was seen issuing from the first floor of a house at Chakla Street belonging to Nensey Nathu and rented to Abdul Hoossein Tyeb Alli for a cloth factory. Immediate information was given to the different Fire-Brigade stations, and in a short time the Byculla, Babula Tank, Fort, Nesbit Road, and Gowalia Tank engines arrived. Only the Babula Tank and the Fort engines were requisitioned, and within half-an-hour the fire was extinguished. The factory, which contained a number of looms, was closed at 7 p.m. The fire seems to have originated from a quantity of cotton placed on the floor near the looms, half of which was burnt down. Some two hundred persons worked in the factory, and it is believed that one of them must have been smoking near the cotton at the time of leaving. A Fire-Brigade lascar, named Gaitnu, while engaged at the fire, fell down from a distance of ten feet. He was taken to the G. T. Hospital, and detained there for treatment. The damage by fire is estimated at about Rs. 800. The property in the factory was insured with the Caledonia Insurance Company for Rs. 20,000.

PARSEE MARRIAGES.—The Ablless Baugh was the scene of great rejoicing on Wednesday last, the occasion being the marriage of Messrs. Rustomjee and Pherozesnaw, sons of Mr. Muncherjee Bhicajee Contractor, with Bai Virbaijee, granddaughter of Mr. Nusserwanjee Pestonjee Toddiwalla, and Bai Dhunbai, daughter of Mr. Rustomjee Shapoorjee. A large gathering of Parsee ladies and gentlemen were present. The Ablless Baugh with its extensive compound was decorated with festoons of flowers, and was brilliantly illuminated in the evening. A large shamiana was erected in the compound, at the top of which a huge arch was erected and brilliantly illuminated with chandeliers, Rutnagur's patent globes, &c. The guests on arrival were received by the parents of the brides and bridegrooms, the ladies being accommodated in the hall and the gentlemen in the compound. A band was in attendance, and played selections of music. When the guests had taken their seats, Mr. Nusserwanjee Pestonjee Toddiwalla, the grandfather of the bride, Bai Virbaijee, was presented with shawls, &c., by his numerous relatives and friends. Exactly at 6 o'clock the bridegrooms, accompanied by Dustoor Dr. Jamaspjee Minocherjee Jamaspasana, M.A., PhD., D. C. L., the high priest of the Parsees, and some Parsee ladies and gentlemen, headed by the band, marched in procession to the bride's place, where they were cordially received by the bride's grandfather, Mr. Nusserwanjee Pestonjee Toddiwalla, and the uncles, Messrs. Jeejeebhoy (of Messrs. J. Nowrojee and Co.), and Dezonjee. The first ashirwad ceremony was then performed by Dustoor Jamaspjee, and some costly presents were exchanged between the parents of the brides and the bridegrooms. The marriage ceremony being over, the guests were entertained to a sumptuous dinner, and afterwards with Gujerati and Hindustani vocal and instrumental music by several professionals and amateurs. The second ashirwad ceremony was duly ratified by Dustoor Jamaspjee at half-past twelve, when the Dustoor Saheb delivered a discourse to the married couples on the duties of marriage, and pronounced his benediction. The relatives of the bridegrooms were then presented by the brides' relations with rich shawls, rupees in envelopes, &c., &c., the married couples went to the bridegrooms' place, where the guests were treated to light refreshments. After the presentation of cocoanuts and bouquets of flowers, the company dispersed at an early hour on Thursday morning.

DEATH OF AN EDUCATED GUJARATI HINDU LADY.—An Occasional Correspondent writes:—Those interested in the cause of native female education, and especially those missionary and native ladies who had the pleasure of knowing Saubhagyavati Bai Kailas Govari, will be sorry to hear the sad news of her untimely and premature death, from typhoid fever, which took place at her residence in the Dady Sheth Agiary Lane, out Fort, on last Tuesday morning. The late Kailas Govary was the only beloved child of Mr. and Mrs. Nagindas Maneklal Vakil, and belonged to the Valmik Kayastha caste of Surat. She was married to Dr. Vajeram Sukeram Diwan, L. M. & S., Medical Officer, Sir Mungaldas Nathubhai's Charitable Dispensary at Walkeshwar. Almost all the ladies of the Valmik caste are more or less educated in their vernacular, viz., Gujarati, but the late Mrs. Kailas Govary Diwan was exceptionally fortunate in receiving good English education at the well-known Alexandra Institute and the convent school, situated at Cavel, in out Fort, and in receiving household training under Mrs. Dhirajram Dalpatram. Even after leaving the English School she continued her progress under Miss Patterson and other Missionary ladies. She was one of the few Gujarati Hindu ladies who took part in the Ladies' Club organised by Saubhagyavati Ramabai, wife of the Hon. Mr. Justice M. G. Ranade, C.I.E., and other gatherings of the ladies. Owing to her genial and pleasing manners and social disposition, she became the favourite of all those with whom she came in contact even once. The deceased lady was held in great estimation by the reformers, who sympathise with the bereaved families in their present sorrow. Although she was only twenty-three years of age, it will be long before her loss to the society is filled up.

THE ALLEGED FRAUDS IN KEROSINE OIL.

THE ACCUSED HEAVILY FINED.

At the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Mr. P. H. Dastur, Fourth Presidency Magistrate, gave judgment in the case, in which Major Samuel Comfort, one of the constituted attorneys in Bombay of the Standard Oil Company of New York, has obtained summonses against Noorbhoy Mahomedbhoy and Fida Alli, both Borah dealers in kerosine oil, charging them with using a false trade-mark, contrary to sections 480 and 482 of the Indian Penal Code, and with having in their possession the trade-mark for the purpose of denoting that the oil was the manufacture or merchandize of a person whose manufacture or merchandize it was not, contrary to section 485 of the Indian Penal Code. Mr. Brown, of Messrs. Brown and Moir, appeared to conduct the prosecution, while Mr. Acworth, of Messrs. Little and Company, defended the accused.

His Worship, in giving judgment in the first case, said:—The accused admits that he sold the two tins to Peer Mahomed as snow-flake. These are genuine tins, with the lamp brand on and having *prima facie* that the contents were the manufacture of the Standard Oil Company, New York. The oil when tested was found to be very inferior, and more resembling Russian than American oil. There can be no doubt, therefore, that a fraud has been perpetrated and that a false trade-mark used. The only question that now remains to be decided is whether or not the accused has been able to satisfy the court that when he received and sold the tins, he was himself imposed upon. The evidence led on his behalf proves that the snow flake oil he brought from October to December last was in three, lots all of the same, coming decidedly from the complainant's godown, and that the two tins and those subsequently seized in his shop were the balance of the purchase. But it is absurd to suppose that the Standard Oil Company, which imported tin oil from America, would import Russian instead of American oil in these tins, and it necessarily follows, there upon, that the tins in question were not the balance of the purcha ses made by the accused, but must be others, of which no mention is to be found in accused's book, nor any proper explanation given to the court. If so the accused must be held to have failed in proving that he had no intention to defraud, while the fact that he effected the sale below the market rates emphasises his guilty knowledge. I must thereupon hold him guilty under section 482 I. P. C. and order him to pay a fine of Rs. 500, in default 3 months' rigorous imprisonment. The tins to be confiscated by Government.

In the second case his Worship said:—In this case also, the tin produced is a genuine and snow-flake tin, but its contents are Russian oil. The accused denies having sold it to Mukand Patel, but the chit produced in the case is admitedly in his handwriting, and there can be very little doubt that it was genuine at the time when Mukand bought the tin. If so, the accused is primarily accountable for this fraud, and he has in my opinion failed to discharge the "onus" thrown upon him, or to prove how this false trade-mark came to be in his shop. The fact that he sold the oil below the ruling rates of that day and signed the chit in a false manner, shows that he knew it was not genuine snow-flake he was selling. I hold him guilty of the offence under section 482 I. P. C., and order him to pay a fine of Rs. 500, in default three months' rigorous imprisonment. The tin to be confiscated by Government.

THE DEPARTURE OF THE LATE WATER ENGINEER.

ON Wednesday evening the whole of the Water-Works Department employes and a large gathering assembled on board the Austrian Lloyd's steamer Gisela, to bid adieu to their popular Water Engineer, Mr. S. Tomlinson, on his leaving Bombay to take up his new office in the Singapore Municipality. Suitable arrangements having been made on the poop-deck to present Mr. Tomlinson with an address and a photo-folio by the sub-inspectors of the Waste-Water Prevention Staff, they awaited his arrival from the Municipal Office, where he had been to bid good-bye to his fellow-officers and his friends.

On the arrival, Mr. and Mrs. Tomlinson were taken to their respective seats by Mr. Shirikrishna Dhamodar, who decorated them with some lovely garlands, presenting them also with some pretty bouquets, after which Mr. Modan sprinkled rose-water over them. Mr. Gerald Turner next stepped forward and read in a clear and distinct voice an address, which was on vellum and encased on the right cover of the folio, while on the left was the photo of Mr. Tomlinson and his staff of sub-inspectors.

The address stated:—Finding that we canotn allow this moment of your departure from our midst to pass unnoticed, we have assembled here to most warmly and heartily wish you a very safe and pleasant voyage. It is not our intention to recount in detail the many useful and important services you have rendered during the tenure of your office in the Municipality of Bombay; suffice it to say that you leave behind you a name that will always be identified with conscientious, energetic, and successful work, and we who have been connected with you will always retain an ever respectful and grateful remembrance of you The moment of departure from friends and scenes, rendered dear and familiar by long residence, is always a sad one, and words can hardly convey, sir, our feelings of regret at your approaching departure. We most sincerely wish you well in your future, and hope that your work in your new sphere of duties will be attended with the same measures of success as heretofore. As a token of our esteem and regard for you, we beg to offer you a small present of a photo of your noble self and your ever grateful staff of the Waste Preventive Department, and we sincerely assure you, sir, that we carry with you the best of our wishes. We cannot let this occasion pass without praying to God that He may preserve you, your ever affectionate companion, Mrs. Tomlinson, and your darling little ones for many years to come in the best enjoyment of health, wealth, and happiness. Once more wishing you most heartily bon voyage,—We beg to subscribe ourselves, sir, your ever dutiful servants—the Sub-Inspectors of the Waste Preventive Staff.

At the conclusion of the address and the presentation of the folio, Mr. Turner also presented Mr. and Mrs. Tomlinson with beautiful bouquets.

Mr. Tomlinson, in reply, said that he could not adequately express his feelings for the kind wishes expressed. Having made some remarks on the water-supply of the city he concluded by asking his former subordinates to continue to discharge their particular duties with conscientious zeal. He hoped that his successor would find in his subordinates the same willing workers as he had done. Mr. Turner then proposed three cheers for Mr. and Mrs. Tomlinson's safe and speedy voyage, which was most heartily responded to. Mr. and Mrs. Tomlinson then shook hands with everyone present, and the gathering dispersed.

THE use of the pronoun "we" by counsel in Court sometimes leads to whimsical inferences. During the course of an argument in a motion before Justice Amir Ali, in the Calcutta High Court recently, a junior counsel said:—"My Lord, though we do not wish to object, we still must do so, for, although the old lady, your mother, is a respectable old lady, still, she has her faults, and is most extravagant in her dealings with the property; that is why we object."

HIGH COURT.—APPEALATE SIDE.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice STRACHEY and the Hon. Mr. Justice FULTON).

REVERSAL OF A CONVICTION.

IMPERATRIX VS. DWARKADAS RAMCHURUN.

This was an appeal made by the accused, who was convicted by Mr. W. Webb, Third Presidency Magistrate, on 11th March last of attempting to commit house-breaking by night and aiding and abetting two other accused in the commission of the offence, and was sentenced to two years' hard labour.

Jetha Ludha, Ooka Oojom, and Dwarkadas Ramchurun were charged before the Magistrate with attempting to commit house-breaking by night and entering into the shop of one Juggonath Gungadeo on the Kalbadevi-road in order to commit theft, and also with aiding and abetting each other in the commission of the offence. The Magistrate convicted the accused on evidence which, he said, clearly showed that they were guilty of the offences with which they were charged, and being old offenders were sentenced each to two years' hard labour. The accused in his petition to the High Court said that neither he nor his witnesses were properly examined at the time of the trial, and begged that their lordships would issue an order for his retrial.

Mr. Justice Strachey in delivering the judgment of the Court said:—Upon the face of the record there is no evidence specially mentioning the appellant as present at or about the time of the burglary. The witness Raghunathdas Narandas says "On Tuesday mornin last, I saw a man hiding himself in a loft near co plainant's room; he was trying to escape. I cried out, and a man came out and we arrest d him." That is the only evidence which can possibly refer to the appellant. Neither Raghunathdas or any other witness says that the appellant is the man whom Raghunathdas caught hinding in the loft. Assuming that Raghunathdas meant to refer to the appellant, we think that this evidence is too meagre to justify the conviction. The burglary is said to have occurred at about 2 a.m. The prisoner in his statement before the Magistrate says, that he was near the complainant's house after 9 a.m. The witness Raghnathdas does not say at what time in the morning he caught the appellant. We think that there is a doubt of which the appellant should have the benefit, and we, therefare, acquit him, set aside the conviction and sentence, and direct his release.

CONFESSIONS OF A PRISONER. IMPORTANT RULING.

IMPERATRIX VS. NAGLA KALA.

This was an appeal from the decision of Mr. Gilmour McCorkell, Sessions Judge of Ahmedabad, who convicted the accused of murder on the 6th February last and sentenced him to transportation for life.

It appeared that the accused attacked the deceased, Jesang Mansang, and inflicted with a sword such wounds on him that he died in consequence. The accused was drunk when he committed the assault, and there was evidence of three witnesses to show that the deceased after he had been wounded himself gave the name of the three assailants, the motive for the assault being that there was enmity between the parties in connection with the "Pagi ship." Besides the evidence adduced by the prosecution against the accused, there was also the admission made by him before the Magistrate of Muli, which was proved in court, but which he (the accused) subsequently withdrew. The Sessions Judge, agreeing with the verdict of the majority of the jury, convicted the accused of murder and sentenced him to transportation for life.

Mr. Justice Fulton in delivering the judgement of the Court said:—The papers in this case were called for to consider the admissibility in evidence of a confession by the prisoner recorded by a 1st class Magistrate of the Muli State in Kathiawar. The accused while making the confession was in the custody of a police sepoy who was present in the room. The confession was regularly recorded in the manner usual under the Criminal Procedure Code in British districts: it was signed by the mark of the accused in the presence of the Magistrate, who also signed it and added the usual certificates. At the trial the Magistrate was examined as a witness and deposed that he was first-class Magistrate in the Muli State, and that he had taken down the accused's statement with his own hand in the accused's own words. The statement was then read as evidence. The only question that arises is whether section 26 of the Evidence Act renders the confession admissible. Section 26 is as follows: "No confession made by any person whilst he is in the custody of a police officer, unless it be made in the immediate presence of a Magistrate, shall be proved as against such person. Explanation.—In this section Magistate does not include the heads of a village discharging magisterial functions in the Presidency of Fort St. George or in Burma or elsewhere, unless such headman is a Magistrate exercising the powers of Magistrate under the Code of C. P., 1882." There was no appearance for either the prisoner or the crown, but in another case in which judgment will be delivered to-day we have had the advantage of hearing on this very point the argument of Mr. Branson for the prisoners and the Government pleader for the prosecution and had our attention called to the cases reported in Weir's Reports page 800, and I. L. R. XII., All., 595. We have then to consider whether the words "Police Officers" and "Magistrate" as used in this section are applicable only to British officials, or whether they apply also to the officials of Native States. In our opinion the words include the Police Magistrates of Native States as well as those of British India. In regard to the police it would be unreasonable to hold that a confession made to a Native State policeman should be more admissible than one made to a British policeman. We agree with the opinion of Gorth, C. J. in the Queen vs. Hurribole Chundur Ghose that in the Evidance Act the term police officer should be read "not in any strict technical sense, but according to its more comprehensive and popular meaning," and can see no justification for declaring that the officials ordinarily described as police officers in Native States and performing in such States the functions of Police are not Police officers within the meaning of section 25, 26, and 27 of the Evidence Act. Turning then to the word Magistrate in section 26 we think that it must equally include Magistrate in Native States. The statement in the General Clauses Act (I of 1868) that Magistrate shall include all persons exercising all or any of the powers of a Magistrate under the Code of Criminal Procedure suggests that there may be Magistrates not belonging to the class included. In the Empress vs. Ramanjuga the Madras High Court held that the word Magistrate in section 26 included village Munsifs. This was thought objectionable, and by Act III. of 1891 the section was amended so as to exclude village headmen; but when making this amendment the Legislature must have been acquainted with the decision of the Allahabad High Court in the Queen Empress vs. Sundar Singh (1890), and if it had desired to limit the meaning of the term Magistrate in section 26 to Magistrates under the Code of Criminal Procedure nothing would have been easier than to say so. Such a limitation, however, which would exclude the use in British Indian courts of confessions made by persons while in Police custody to Magistrates in England or in foreign countries does not appear to have been intended. Under these circumstances we think we may safely follow the decision of the Allahabad High Court above referred to in so far as it admits in evidence a confession made in the presence of a Magistrate of a Native State. That decision it is true deals with the question of the admissibility of the record of the proceedings of a Magistrate of a Native State under section 80 of the Evidence Act, but as it is based on the construction of the word Magistrate in that section as including a Magistrate in a Native State it is an authority for a similar construction of the word in section 26, for it would, we think, be unreasonable to hold that the Legislature used the same word in different senses in the same Act. We therefore reject the appeal, which raises no other point open to argument.

UNDELIVERED LETTERS.

THE following is a list of unclaimed letters lying at the Bombay General Post Office:—

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Benton, Mrs
Bronover, Loniza
Bruce, Miss
Blackett, W S
Burgess, H, of Broxted
Benning, B B
Bahormjee, Dola Bahadur
Barrett, W J
Clift, H W
Chusel, Gusta
Cama, F B, Messr
Clementson, Mr
Campbell, Sy, Miss
Dennis, Wm
D'Ujigli, G E, Mrs
Dunk, Mr
Douglas, S W, Lt
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Fryer, Chas S
Fraun, H Otto
Florence, Madame
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Fernandez, A C
Grinstein, Elie
Groves, J W, Mrs
Gibbons, S
Grandies, G
Gibson, Miss
Graham, H E Belligham
Gould, A, Mr
Hozart, Mrs
Hannan, Al
Haiman Al
Hanes, F
Headon, W
Hart, E A, Mrs
Hunter, W Y
Ishwari Pursad
Jost, St, Miss
Kroo Irmis
Kintzig, Jean
Kelly, Mrs
Kinsbrunner, M
Kumrooddin Isabhai
Kelly, E S, Miss (I N S)
Koch, Helene P
Krishna Pillay
Kowasji Bamonji
Leslie, C D, Mr
Lewis, J
Lidston, C A
Lubbert, H L
Murray, F
Milchie, A
Murray, S H
Martin, P R
Moore, D
Miles, W
Martin, F
Martin, Henry
Mercit, C H
Mares, J
Nishijawa, Mr and Mrs
Nichol, Mrs
Narayan Singh Sepoy, late 19th P In
Nevill, Charles R
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THE BOMBAY GAZETTE

OVERLAND SUMMARY.

(*Compiled for despatch by the Weekly Mail to Europe.*)

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

BOMBAY MARKET REPORT.

THURSDAY EVENING, MAY 28.

THE near approach of the end of the active Cotton season in view of an expected early setting in of the rains has led to no increase of business in our principal export staple, transactions in which have again been upon a limited scale at some decline in rates. Beyond some slight partial reduction in prices in both markets, Wheat and Seeds have shown no change, and have been taken for export to the usual moderate extent. Exchange has been quiet, but generally steady, at an advance of 1-16d. to 3-32d. on last Thursday evening's sales, closing this evening 3-32d. to 1-8d. higher in that comparison. Money has been in moderate demand. Government Paper has fluctuated, and closes 1-16d. below our last weekly quotations. The Import market is virtually unchanged both as to position and prices.

MONEY.—Although Money was not in plentiful supply last week, the continued curtailment of demand for accommodation at the height of the Cotton season led the directors of the Presidency Bank to reduce their rates by one per cent. at their last Board Meeting, making the minimum stand at the low level of 5 per cent., at which it ruled at the beginning of February last. The Bank's Statement of Affairs issued on Monday justified the reduction, having disclosed the large increase in the Cash Balance of some 44¾ lakhs at nearly 162 lakhs, brought about principally by a diminution of about 25½ lakhs in Bills Discounted. In other items there was a small addition to private Deposits, and, on the other hand, some increase in Loans, the net falling off in trade requirements having been 24¼ lakhs, as against a decrease of 1¾ lakh in the week preceding. The Cash Balance was, however, materially helped by an increase in Government Deposits at the Bank's head office and branches, aggregating some 20 lakhs.

Meantime the market is steady, with a moderate demand for accommodation.

EXCHANGE opened quiet last mail day at 1s. 1 25-32d. for Bank Telegraphic and Demand, at which a considerable amount was reported placed to the Bazaar and otherwise. For three months' sight Credits 1s. 1 27-32 to 7-8d. was named, and a fair amount was reported at the former rate. Steady at opening on Saturday rates were quoted at 1s. 1 27-32d. for Bank Telegraphic and Demand and at 1s. 1 29-32d. to 15-16d. for three months' sight Credits. Some merchants' Paper was taken at 1s. 1 29-32d.; and re-sellers came into the market at 1s. 1 7-8d. Telegraphic, at which business passed. The market was firm in tone on Monday with 1s. 1 7-8d. quoted for Telegraphic and Demand for Bank remittance, ready and moderately forward, at which a fair business was done. For three months' sight Credits 1s. 1 31-32d. was named; and later in the day rates receded 1-32d. all round, having closed quiet. On Tuesday, rates were quoted at 1s. 1 27-32d. for Bank Telegraphic and Demand, and 1s. 1 15-16d. for three months' sight Credits, in a quiet but steady market. A small amount of Telegraphic changed hands at 1s. 1½d.; but there was very little business passing. Yesterday, the market opened at 1s. 1 27-32d. to 7-8d. for Telegraphic and Demand, for Bank remittance, and 1s. 1 15-16d. for three months, sight Credits, which rates were maintained to the close, with but little business reported either way. At opening this morning the market was firm at 1s. 1 7-8d. Telegraphic and Demand, and 1s. 1 31-32d. for three months' sight Credits, and remained steady at these rates throughout the day, with only a little business passing either way, and closed without change as follows :—

Bank Bills on Demand			1s. 1 29-32d.
Do.	Telegraphic		1s. 1 29-32d.
Do.	3 months' sight		1s. 1 29-32d.
Do.	4	do.	1s. 1 15-16d.
Do.	6	do.	1s. 1 31-32d.
Credits	3	do.	1s. 1 31-32d.
„	6	do.	1s. 2d.
Documents	3	do.	1s. 2d.
„	6	do.	1s. 2 1-32d.
Francs	3	do.	147
„	6	do.	147½

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—Last mail day the market was active and advancing, and at one time during the day an advance of 1-8 to 3-16 per cent. on the closing rates of the previous day was obtained; but a portion of this was afterwards lost, and quotations left off at 110 11-16 for Money and 110 5-8 for Account. On Saturday rates were firm, and advanced to 111 for Money and 110 7-8 for Account; but at the close they had receded, with a weaker feeling in the market, to 110 7-8 and 110 13-16 in the two positions, respectively. Weak in tone on Monday the market opened at 110 7-8 for money and Account, which rate was maintained to the close. Firm but steady in tone on Tuesday, rates ruled at 110-7-8 for Cash, as well as for the 1st proximo settlement, and 110 9-16 for the 29th proximo settlement. The market was weak yesterday, and rates opened at 110-5-16 for Cash and the 1st proximo settlement, and 110-5-8 for the 29th proximo Settlement, at which also they closed. Again weak at opening this morning quotations opened at 110¼ for Money and the near Account, and at 109 7-8 for the more distant Account, and closed at the same level.

Municipal five per cent. Loan has declined 2 per cent. to 132. Port Trust Bonds have advanced 4 per cent. to 113.

SHARES.—There has been some activity in the market during the past week, and the movement that has taken place has been chiefly in Mill Scrip, in which line prices have advanced almost without exception. In Presses, too, prices are higher in the majority of cases; but a very few changes have taken place in Miscellaneous Shares. Compared with last Thursday's quotations our list this evening shows an advance of Rs. 150, in Lord Reay; of Rs. 90, in Currimbhoy; of Rs. 55 each, in Central India, and Coorla; of Rs. 45 each, in City of Bombay, and Southern India; of Rs. 30 each, in China, Hyderabad, and Khatao Makanji; of Rs. 25 each, in Morarji Goculdass, Presidency, and Victoria; of Rs. 20 each, in Britannia, Framjee Petit, Lukhmidas, and Ripon; of Rs. 15 each, in Empress, Mahaluxmee, Sassoon, and Alliance; of Rs. 10 each, in Alliance, Bombay United, Imperial Cotton, Indian Manufacturing, Jamshed, and Sassoon; of Rs. 6, in Leopold; of Rs. 5 each, in Colaba Land, Oriental, and Western India; and of Rs. 4 each, in Anglo-Indian, and Mazagaon; and a decline of Rs. 15; in Indo-China; of Rs. 10, in Hindustan, and of Rs. 5, in Manockjee Petit. In Presses, Sind and Punjab are Rs. 50 higher; Munmar, Rs. 32½; Sorabjee Wollen, Rs. 15; Broach City, Malwa, and Prince of Wales, Rs. 10 each; Bruel's Cawnpore, Rs 7½; East India, Harvey and Sabapathy, and Khangaum, Rs. 5 each; while Bhownugger City Press Mfg. Co., are Rs. 10 lower; and New Berar, Rs. 5. In miscellaneous Bombay Land and Building, are Rs. 100 higher; and Delhi and Northern India Flour, Rs. 10; Bank of Bengal shares are Rs. 10 higher.

IMPORTS.

PIECE-GOODS.—During the week there has been no change of importance in the position of staple *Grey Goods*. Up-country buyers are purchasing only sufficient to meet their immediate wants, and dealers are willing sellers. Jacconets are in good demand, stocks are increasing, and rates are unchanged. In *Bleached*, *Dyed*, *Turkey-Red*, and *Printed Goods* no change has taken place, and prices remain as before. Stocks of *Locally-made Goods* in the hands of weavers continue to increase rapidly, and for rates to move downward is merely a question of time. The clearances of *Imported Goods* from the Bazaar during the week have been about 3,300 packages; and of *Locally-made* some 1,100 bales.

YARNS.—In the early part of the week China buyers purchased very freely on the strength of certain telegraphic news that had been received, and within the short period of two to three days their purchases amounted to some 15,000 bales. Since, however, they have not been such keen purchasers, and the feeling in the market has been very firm. The week's sales are estimated at 20,000 bales, and the market at closing is strong in tone. We quote :—

Twist.....	No. 6s Mule,	As. 4¼	to 4¾	per lb.
„	„ 8s „	„ 4 5-8	„ 4 7-8	„
„	„ 10s „	„ 5	„ 5 5-8	„
„	„ 12s „	„ 5 1-8	„ 5 5-8	„
„	„ 16s „	„ 6	„ 6 5-8	„
„	„ 20s „	„ 6¼	„ 6 3-4	„
„	„ 24s „	„ 7	„ 7 1-8	„
„	„ 30s „	„ 7 3-8	„ 7 5-8	„
„	„ 40s „	„ 8¼	„ 8¾	„

METALS.—In *Copper* as well as in *Yellow Metal* a moderate business has been reported, both markets having been firm at an advance in prices of Re. 1¼ per cwt. for the former, and 12 ans. for the latter. The price of *Iron* is unchanged, and a moderate business has passed in a steady market.

COAL.—Sales have been reported of Nippon Navigation, ready in harbour, at Rs. 19-6 per ton; also of *Powell's Duffryn*, to arrive within a week, at Rs. 19¼; and of *Davison's West Hartley*, ready, at Rs. 18¼ per ton. The market closes weak; we quote alongside :—

Welsh Hartley	Rs. 17½ per ton.
West „	„ 18½ „
Australian	„ 16 „
Powell's Duffryn	„ 19½ „
Cardiff	„ 19 „
Japan	„ 13 to 15

EXPORTS.

COTTON.—Demand for this staple, both from shippers and local consumers has been upon only a small scale, and it now looks as though the greater part of the large stock of Cotton at present lying on the "Green" will have to be put into Godown in view of what is expected to be an early setting in of the rains. The tone of the market has been steady at a decline of Re. 1 to Rs. 2 per candy on several days. The purchases by exporters during the past week sum up about 5,500 bales, consisting of Oomrawuttee and Dhollera-Bhownuggur descriptions, Bengal, Broach, Compta, and a little Westerns; while the Mills have taken about 4,500 bales, of Dholleras, Oomras, and Bengal. This evening the market closed steady with prices Re. 1 to Rs. 7 lower than they were a week ago.

The Receipts of Cotton of this season's crop into Bombay during the past week have been 62,000 bales, compared with 42,500 bales received in the week preceding, and 72,000 bales in the corresponding week last year; and the excess in arrivals of new Cotton this season compared with last has now diminished to 688,500 bales.

The following are to-day's quotations for full-pressed Cotton with the equivalents in sterling, cost and freight to Liverpool via Canal, without Commission *viz* :—

Cotton—	Per candy.	Per lb. C. & F.
Bengal, Fine	Rs.	169–2 15-16d.
Do. Fully Good	„	154–2 11-16d.
Do. Good	„	148–2 19-32d.
Belatee, Fine.....	„	175–3d.
Do. Fully Good	„	168–2 29-32d.
Khandeish, Fully Good	„	167–2 27-32d.
Oomra, Fully Good	„	172–2 31-32d.
Dhollera, Fine	„	196–3 11-32d.
Do. Fully Good	„	180–3 3-32d.
Do. Good	„	174–3d.
S G Dharwar, Good	„	196–3 11-32d.
Westerns	„	178–3 1-16d.
Broach, Fine.....	„	211–3 19-32d.
Do. Good	„	204–3 15-32d.

The Arrivals of new Cotton into Bombay this season as compared with last, are as follows :—

	Season 1895-96.	Season 1894-95.
	F. P. Bales.	F. P. Bales.
Bengals	330,500	201,000
Berar	388,500	209,000
Khandeish	301,000	219,500
Barsi and Nugger	93,500	44,500
Hingunghat	14,500	1,000
Persian and Sind	57,500	27,000
Broach	212,500	93,000
Dhollera	378,500	269,000
Compta and Dharwar..	58,000	85,500
Westerns and Madras...	5,500	2,000
	1,840,000	1,151,500

The movements of Cotton to date show the following comparisons with the previous two years :—

Receipts.	1896. Bales.	1895. Bales.	1894. Bales.
For the week	62,917	78,867	51,146
From 1st Jan. to 27th May	1,438,497	1,106,907	1,246,838
Clearances to Great Britain and Continent.			
For the week	24,514	5,463	48,491
From 1st Jan. to 27th May	569,934	312,442	642,029
Clearances to Calcutta, China, &c.			
For the week	2,667	1,918	14,111
From 1st Jan. to 27th May	193,137	76,573	83,793

WHEAT.—A decline of ¼ to 1 anna per cwt. took place in the rates for *White Pessy* and *White Delhi* and *Ahmedabad* at the beginning of the present week; but no further change in prices has taken place meantime, and the market has remained steady in tone with moderate business reported for shippers' account. We quote :—

White Pessy, 91 per cent.	Rs. 4-9-0	per cwt.
Do. do. 85 „	„ 4-8-0	„
No. 1 Club Delhi	„ 4-9-6	„
Red Delhi	„ 4-7-0	„
Hard Yellow	„ 4-4-0	„
Red Ahmedabad.....	„ 4-7-6	„
Hard Red	„ 3-13-0	„

SEEDS.—Prices of *Linseed* and *Rapeseed* gave way ¼ to 1 anna per cwt. in the earlier part of the week; but rates have since been steady at the decline, with export business upon a moderate scale. We quote at closing this evening :—

Linseed	Rs. 6-14-0 to Rs. 7-0-6 per cwt.
Rapeseed, Yellow Guzerat.	„ 7- 2-0 to „ 7- 4-0 „
Do. do. Cawnpore	„ 6-14-0 to „ 7- 0-0 „
Do. Red do.....	„ 6- 4-0 to „ 6- 6-0 „
Gingelly, White	„ 42-0-0 to „ 43-0-0 per candy.
Do Mixed	„ 39-8-0 to „ 40-8-0 „

The comparative Imports of Wheat and Seeds, are as follows :—

	1896. cwts.	1895. cwts.	1894. cwts.
Wheat for the week	152,629	336,627	147,228
Do. from 1st Jan. to 27th May.....	2,439,757	2,231,555	1,999,984
Linseed for the week	144,217	91,699	228,150
from 1st Jan. to 27th May...	2,741,354	2,200,800	4,349,213
Rapeseed for the week...	53,627	156,839	172,232
Do. from 1st Jan. to 27th May.....	573,603	1,533,643	2,312,889
Gingellyseed for the week.	3,553	9,696	5,493
Do. from 1st Jan. to 27th May.....	810,438	713,518	727,644

The clearances of Wheat and Seeds to Great Britain and Continent, are as follows :—

	1896. cwts.	1895. cwts.	1894. cwts.
Wheat for the week	131,476	237,548	121,[illegible]
Do. from 1st Jan. to 27th May	941,933	777,614	1,068,962
Linseed for the week... ..	88,737	95,146	144,858
Do. from 1st Jan. to 27th May	2,052,900	1,578,931	3,432,044
Rapeseed for the week ...	3 4,815	43,557	195,216
Do. from 1st Jan. to 27th May	509,706	1,963,288	1,789,564
Gingellyseed for the week.	35,685	2,091	28,838
Do. from 1st Jan. to 27th May	1,004,048	922,764	79,4750

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, MAY 27.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed easier. Surats dull.

Good Dhollera	3 11-32
The Manchester market has been quiet.	
2½ per cent. Consols.....	112⅞
3 per cent. Rentes	101¾
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan.....	121½
3½ per cent. Rupee Paper.....	63 3-8
Bar Silver	31½

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LIVERPOOL, MAY 27.

The City Line steamer City of Edinburgh left here for Bombay this morning.

PORTSAID, MAY 27.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Dunera left here this afternoon.

PLYMOUTH, MEY 27.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Goorkha arrived here this morning.

NAPLES, MAY 27.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Mombassa left here this afternoon.

COLOMBO, MAY 27.

The Austrian Lloyd's s. s. Maria Valerie, from Kobe, left for Bombay this afternoon.

The Messageries Maritimes Co.'s s. s. Ernest Simons left Aden for Bombay on Wednesday the 27th instant and she is expected here on Monday the 1st June at about 2 p m.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

BOURDILLON—May 22, at Quilon, the wife of T F Bourdillon, of a son.

MONRO—May 23, at Ratnaghat, Nuddea, the wife of C G Monro, M B, B C, of a daughter.

REYNOLDS—May 21, at Secunderabad, the wife of Capt A B Reynolds, R E, of a daughter.

ROBERTSON—May 24, at Dowlutpore Factory, the wife T A Robertson, of a son.

WHITELAW—May 25, at 1, Larkins Larkins Lane, Calcutta, the wife of Dr Whitelaw, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

BYERS—WYATT—May 7, at St John's, Richmond, Cyril Bertram Byers, Indian Staff Corps, second son of the late Major-Genl Charles Byers, Bengal Staff Corps, to Annie Louisa, eldest daughter of the late Owen E Wyatt, of Chichester, and of Mrs W A Ward, Friston House, Richmond, Surrey.

MAHONY—MEAKIN—May 20, at Chingleput, at the Roman Catholic Chapel, by the Rev Father Beatty, Mr Joseph Mahony, Sub-Engr, P W D, to Helena Ada (Nellie), daughter of the late Major Joseph Edward Meakin, Asst Engr, P W D, late of Burma.

SWANN—PRATT—May 19, at Christ Church, Gorakhpur, by the Revd J P Ellwood, Frederick S P Swann, I C S, eldest son of the late Revd F E B Swann, to Ethel Constance Margaret, eldest daughter of Henry J F Pratt.

DEATH.

PYBUS—May 21, at Naini Tal, Norah Pybus, of Cawnpore, aged 72 years.

The Bombay Gazette

FRIDAY, MAY 29, 1896.

A CONDITION of affairs in the labour market altogether divergent from problems of the same class in Western countries is now engaging the attention of a Commission appointed by the Government of India. The matter was amongst the innumerable "grievances" brought to the notice of his Excellency the Viceroy by means of "welcome" addresses, when he was on tour last cold weather. A deputation of coffee planters of Southern India waited upon Lord Elgin, and asked for such an extension of the protection now afforded to their property by law as would practically place the onus of disproof of theft on the unauthorised person with whom any quantities of coffee were found at such stages in the existence of the berry when it is insufficiently ripe to be an article of consumption. The special legislation which deals with this subject is the Coffee Stealing Prevention Act, passed by the Madras Legislative Council eighteen years ago, and the United Planters' Association asked that it might be strengthened on the lines we have just indicated. This, however, was a small matter compared with the question raised in the address, of the methods in vogue for the recruitment of labour in the plantations. Those methods differ considerably in various parts of the South, inasmuch as the plantations are under several jurisdictions. Many of them are within the area of the Madras Government, others—those of Coorg—are under the Commissioner, who deals directly with the Government of India; while many are situated within the limits of the Native States of Mysore, Travancore, and Cochin. But while the system of recruitment differs according to the local customs the general principle by which it is governed is that of advancing money to the coolie, or rather to the *maistree* on his behalf, some months before he can earn it. This has been found necessary, because the work in a coffee plantation, unlike that of a tea estate, is not continuous. The bushes "winter" in March, April, and May, and when the planter pays up his men at the end of February, he dismisses them as there will be nothing doing until the beginning of June. The showers will then have brought out a flush of new wood that has to be removed, and also a plentiful crop of weeds. But the planter knows that the chances of his labourers returning to him at the approach of the monsoon are very slender unless in some form or another he can retain his hold of them. He, therefore, enters into an agreement with the *maistree* for a supply of labour for the coming season, and gives to him in a lump sum a certain amount for each man he undertakes to bring. The advance varies somewhat, but in North Mysore it goes as high as twenty rupees per caput. The contractor never being a man of substance there is very little chance of obtaining any security from him for the performance of the agreement. Indeed such security is almost unknown. The two risks the planter runs in this arrangement are, first, that he may never see the contractor or his gang again, and second that by their non-appearance at the right time a great deal of his prospective crop of coffee may be entirely destroyed.

That both of these risks frequently become actualities is a fact with which all who are familiar with the planting industry in the South are well acquainted, and it was for the purpose of obtaining some legislative aid in reducing to a minimum these losses that the attention of Lord Elgin was directed to the matter. His Excellency then and there promised that a Commission of Enquiry should be appointed, and such a Commission is now sitting. Mr. Mackworth Young, the Mysore Resident, is the President, and the other two members are Mr. Dumergue, a Civilian nominee of the Madras Government, and Mr. J. Williams Hochin, the President of the United Planters' Association of Southern India, who has had twenty years' experience of planting in Wynaad. The Commission, although small in numbers, is thus strong in influence and in knowledge of the subject. To the average Englishman accustomed only to that phase of the labour question which is observable in the large towns at home—a glutted market—it may seem strange that there should be any need to make an agreement and pay earnest money for labour three or four months before it is required. But as anyone who has lived in the East will know, there is no comparison between the two cases. It is therefore not surprising that the desire of the planters to introduce a penal element for non-compliance with a contract for personal services is, in the words of Lord Elgin, "opposed to the spirit of modern legislation." The contractor in Birmingham, Leeds, or Bristol, when he finds that the hundred men whom he has engaged for a certain work have failed him, can go out into the street and find a hundred others quite eager to take their place. But the planter in the Wynaad, the Shervaroys, and the Lower Putneys, who has in February paid a contractor a large sum of money as an advance for the services of a hundred coolies, at the beginning of June finds it extremely difficult, and almost impossible, to get men to take their places in the event of the non-appearance of the contractor with his coolies. With a precarious crop like coffee every day's delay is serious, and the absence of hands for only three or four days works irrevocable mischief. The planter knows nothing of the whereabouts of the contractor or his men save that they are spending the period of vacation in their "country," which may be forty or fifty miles from the plantation. The planter does not complain of a certain amount of loss from the contract system: he expects it just as the trades-man expects bad debts. In the Native States of Mysore, Travancore, and Cochin the managers of the European plantations, which extend over 130,000 acres, have in the last four years written off thirteen lakhs and twenty-two thousand rupees in this way. The money outstanding on advances on these plantations at the present time (exclusive of course of the amounts written off) is probably not far short of forty lakhs of rupees—a sum equal to a tax of three rupees an acre on the total area cultivated.

The prosperity of the industry in recent years caused by the great rise in the gold value of coffee has alone enabled the planters to meet the heavy losses involved by the present system, and if there was an unfavourable turn of the wheel, coffee planting would be quite unable to stand against such an adverse combination. The planters do not complain when the breach of contract is not a fraudulent one. They make full allowance for the fact that the contractor may by reason of his own illness, by an outbreak of epidemic in his village, or by other causes over which he has no control, be unable to fulfill his agreement. Even where feelings of kindly consideration are entirely absent business motives lead the planter to adopt a lenient policy in connection with breaches of agreement which in the eyes of a business man might not seem entirely unadvoidable. "For the planter to set in force the law where the intention is honest, or, to put the case more strongly, where there is no intention of fraud," remarks a writer on this aspect of the question, "is to cut off his nose to spite his face. He not only loses his labour connection, but he obtains a bad reputation in the district from which his labour is recruited," and this is about the worst thing that could happen to an industry often carried on in sparsely populated jungle tracts where a permanent labour supply is the chief thing needful. It is to a strengthening of the law against the fraudulent contractor who takes the advances and makes no attempt to fulfil his obligations when the time to do so arrives that the present agitation of the coffee growers is directed. The planters residing in Native States most suffer in this way, for they find themselves almost entirely without redress against fraudulent contractors living in British India. The only protection the law offers in any case is an Act passed in 1859 "to provide for the punishment of breaches of contract by artificers, workmen and labourers in certain cases." Never having been intended for plantations, this Act has broken down again and again when tested in the law court. It has been shown to be inefficient for the purpose, and for years the feeling has been growing that the want of properly framed special legislation is little short of a menace to the whole industry. It is important to bear in mind that the humble coolies would not suffer at all—they would indeed probably gain—by the strengthening of the existing law. It is the middleman who in all countries comes in for a good deal of abuse both from employer and employed (and often with good reason), and who alone would have cause to regret further legislation. Even he would not be affected by such legislation provided he made no fraudulent attempt to evade the obligations for which he had been paid.

SIR ALEXANDER MACKENZIE, the new Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, has issued an important official paper dealing with the subject of the scarcity of drinking water in his province, to which we referred a few weeks ago. Sir Alexander is so impressed with the necessity of substantially increasing the resources of District Boards and Union Committees in Bengal, and thus enabling them to promote village sanitation and water-supply, that he considers it essential that the present opportunity of introducing a comprehensive measure of permissive local taxation should not be allowed to pass without pressing the question to a decisive issue. The exceptionally dry weather which now prevails, he declares, has brought home to the population of Bengal the serious danger to health which arises from an inadequate and impure supply of drinking water. Neither Government nor the District Boards, it appears, can hope, with the resources at their disposal, to reconstruct the sanitary arrangements or to reform the water-supply of the villages in rural Bengal. That task is therefore to be left to the people themselves, who are to be given suitable machinery such as legislation now proposed would call into existence. This being done, the Lieutenant-Governor is not without hope that the village authorities, taught by the experience of the last few months, will be ready to make effectual use of their power, and thus bring about within a reasonable time a sensible improvement in the material conditions of rural existence. The correspondence, which has led Sir Alexandra Mackenzie to take action, and to which we have already drawn attention, shows that though prevailing scarcity has to some extent been exaggerated, there are large tracts of country in present danger, and in future years might easily be the scenes of much suffering and loss of life. In others the sources of supply are so defective and polluted that epidemics are almost a certainty. It is with such districts that the proposed legislation seeks to deal, and it is unfortunately necessary that some such systematic treatment of the case should be undertaken. In times past, as Sir Alexander observes, land-owners of all grades were active in increasing the supply of drinking water, and to them the country owes a large proportion of the tanks and wells that exist. But the religious sentiment which inspired these works is believed to be weaker than it was. The forced labour by which many of them were executed can no longer be had. In Bengal, as elsewhere, more ostentatious forms of benevolence have come into fashion, and these, the Bengal Lieutenant-Governor does not hesitate to say, compete seriously with local works of charity. Of late, too, the doctrine has been more or less explicitly put forward that the imposition of the Road Cess has relieved the zamindars of their moral and religious obligations in respect of water-supply. This doctrine, though shown to be unfounded as regards the original object of the cess, will probably in the long run gain ground; and as it spreads, the digging of tanks and wells by private landlords for the use of the public will tend to decline. Sir Alexander's acquaintance with the wealthy native leads him to say that a few of the great land-holders may be expected, in the hope of official recognition, to contribute to the cost of municipal water works; but as a rule, hardly any of them will interest themselves in the small and relatively inconspicuous works which rural tracts require. The zamindar lays up for himself treasures on earth rather than in heaven, and seeks such rewards as he can enjoy here below; therefore it is necessary that the people shall do for themselves what their wealthy neighbours will not do for them. The demands on the public purse, however, are more than it can well supply. Hence the proposal to provide for it further sources of income. Before a decisive step is taken, however, a prompt expression of local opinion is asked from district boards and officers that the requisite provisions may be embodied in the amendment of the Bengal Local Self Government Act, which is now under consideration and may be passed into law next cold weather.

THE eleventh annual report of the National Association for Supplying Female Medical Aid to the Women of India for last year is embellished with a map showing the provincial centres, hospitals, Native States, and other localities connected with the Countess of Dufferin's Fund, and half-a-dozen excellent phototypes depicting various hospitals, their officials and students, in addition to the lady president of the Fund and the members of the committee. This has been a noteworthy feature of past reports, and it is a suggestion worthy of consideration by the Association whether it should not, by way of appeal to the public for much-needed funds, present them with as complete a series of views as possible of the numerous institutions under its control. This will serve to convey a much more accurate appreciation of the work of the Funds than a list of patrons and committee, facts and figures, which not one person in fifty will read, and will doubtless be more productive of subscriptions. But the report which has just made its appearance, if read, will serve to show how extensive are the operations of the Association and the progress it has made in the year under report. Continued steady progress is recorded, and testifies to the growing popularity with which its aims are regarded by the people of India. The number of patients grows yearly, and every year new dispensaries working under or in association with the Fund are added to the list. The construction of new hospitals is reported to have shown good progress, while the education of students in the various colleges and schools is proceeding satisfactorily, notwithstanding the difficulty in some districts of procuring suitable candidates.

DR. J. POLLEN, I.C.S., has been appointed to be a member of the Board of Trustees of the Port of Bombay, *vice* Mr. J. M. Campbell, C.I.E., I.C.S., resigned.

MR. A. C. LOGAN, I.C.S., is to act as Junior Secretary to Government, in charge of the General, Educational, Marine and Ecclesiastical Departments, during the absence of Mr. J. DeC. Atkins, I. C. S., or pending further orders.

MR. W. DODERET, I.C.S., on return to duty, is to act as Collector and District Magistrate, Panch Mahals, and District Registrar, Pan

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE RISING IN CRETE.

LONDON, MAY 28.

Latest advices from Canea state that all is quiet there, and that the foreign warships have arrived.

Desultory fighting in the country continues.

DEFEAT OF THE MATABELE.

Colonel Plumer with his force has defeated the Matabele three times with heavy loss.

LATER.

The joint forces of Messrs. Rhodes and Napier, about eight hundred strong, are laagered near the Pongo tributary of the Shangani River.

Mr. Rhodes, in an address to the men, announced that the force would be divided into two columns, and would sweep the Matabele into the Matoppo Hills, where they would be repressed at leisure.

It was intended, he said, to establish forts in different parts to protect the settlers, who would be fully compensated for their losses.

He thanked the Dutchmen present especially, for their services.

Mr. Napier afterwards, when advancing towards Buluwayo, attacked and routed a large Impi in the Insiza Mountains, killing two hundred of them.

Mr. Napier lost five of his troopers in the engagement.

THE CHOLERA IN EGYPT.

Latest advices state that the cholera is spreading to an alarming extent in Cairo, and that a private soldier in the Connaught Rangers has died from it.

DISASTROUS CYCLONE IN AMERICA.

St. Louis in Missouri has been fearfully devastated by a cyclone, in which, it is estimated, that thirteen hundred people were killed.

CRICKET MATCHES.

Australia has beaten Yorkshire by an innings and eight runs.

The match between Gloucester and Sussex had ended in a draw, after huge scoring by W. G. Grace, who made 243, not out.

THE MAILS.

ADEN, MAY 28.

The P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Ganges, with the homeward mails of the 22nd instant, arrived here, at 6 a.m., to-day.

A BLUE-BOOK ON WORK OF NATIVE SOLDIERS IN SOUTH AFRICA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, MAY 28.

A blue-book has been published containing a full account of the excellent work rendered by Major Edwardes, of the 35th Sikh Regiment, with the Native soldiers in South Africa. Thanks of the Colonial Office have been conveyed to Major Edwardes by telegram.

TEA TRADE WITH KHORASSAN.

The trade with Khorassan from the 1st February to 1st May, shows an increase in Indian tea of two and a-quarter lakhs of Rupees. The consumption of other teas is decreasing, and trade with Russia is giving way to British Indian trade.

NOMINATION TO THE VICEREGAL COUNCIL.

The Viceroy has approved of the nomination of Mr. C. Rivaz, Financial Commissioner, Punjab, to the Viceregal Council.

IRRIGATION WORK IN RAJPUTANA AND BALUCHISTAN.

The Irrigation Reports for Rajputana and Baluchistan are on the whole favourable. According to present estimates, the net profits from major and minor works will show a substantial increase.

RAILWAY ADMINISTRATION REPORT.

The Railway Administration Report, which is to be published by Colonel Gracey early in August, will, according to preliminary statistics, be in every way satisfactory in spite of the great number of new branch lines opened during the past two years. The surplus will show no falling off up to the 1st of January 1896.

The report that it is the intention of the Government of India to modify the resolution of October 1893 respecting the working of Railways by private enterprise, is incorrect.

THE BARODA OPIUM CASE.

CONVICTION OF ACCUSED.

BARODA, MAY 28.

Captain C. A. Brown, Railway and Cantonment Magistrate, to-day, delivered a long judgment in the case of Empress vs. Manecklal Tricumlal, the Gaekwar's opium farmer's partner and agent, who was charged at the instance of Mr. Rustom Pestonjee Jehangir, Assistant Collector of Customs, with the offence of selling and importing a large quantity of opium, in contravention of the Opium Act.

In the course of his remarks, his Worship said he had no reason to disbelieve the prosecution's story. Their case was invincible, while the story for the defence was a tissue of falsehood. His Worship further remarked that if, instead of putting difficulties in Mr. Rustom's way, the Soobha, Mr. Samarth, had rendered that officer assistance, probably the currency notes would have been found in the farmer's private office. In awarding punishment, his Worship was of opinion that a mere fine would not be sufficient in a case like the present, as the accused would readily pay it, and be put to no inconvenience. In order, therefore, to deter others from carrying on an illicit trade, he convicted accused, and sentenced him to undergo six months' rigorous imprisonment, and to pay a fine of Rs. 1,000, in default to undergo a further term of imprisonment for three months. The opium seized to be confiscated.

THE COMING MONSOON.

THE premonitions of the advance of the *burra barsad* are daily increasing in frequency in Bombay. The small shower that fell early in the morning only made the atmosphere more close and oppresive than ever. The banks of cloud which have been gathering during the last few days, covered a considerable part of the sky towards sun-set, last evening. A cool breeze sprang up about that time, and distant ramblings of thunder accompanied by sheet-lightening were heard. The lightning, which came from a westerly direction, increased in frequency, and lasted until past nine o'clock, some of the flashes being very brilliant. The thunderstorm was succeeded by a fairly heavy fall of rain, which lasted far into the night, and did much to freshen up vegetation.

WHAT shall we do with our boys? Well, says a contemporary, a limited number might be encouraged to try for appointments as kotwals, if these posts were opened to Europeans with an intimate knowledge of Oriental languages and modes of thought. The kotwal of an important cantonment has recently died worth, as is authentically reported, about Rs. 10,000. His salary as kotwal was about Rs. 50 per mensem: he held the post for about 20 years, and he brought up a reasonably large family in such comfort as befitted his station. The salary we have mentioned does not seem very large, but there must be some sort of compensation allowance attached to the post which enabled the late lamented official to put by a suitable provision for his family. A man of simple habits, without a prodigal son, might, if he obtained a post of this nature while young, be able to do himself well. But, of course, besides the qualifications already mentioned, it would be well for him to be thoroughly grounded in the details of the Indian Penal Code.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE annual Staff College dinner at Simla will take place towards the end of September.

A SERIES of thunderstorms with, however, very little rain has passed over Simla during the last few days, causing a great fall of temperature.

MR. PATTERSON, Commissioner of Salt Revenue, proceeds on three months' leave in July. Mr. R. M. Dane, Deputy Secretary, Financial Department, will act for him.

IT is understood that the Government of India have approved the appointment of Dewan Bahadur Sreenivasa Raghaviengar as Dewan of Baroda, provided the Madras Government have no objections.

By recent ruling of the Government of India, Accountant-General are prohibited from investigating claims to arrears of pay or allowances, or to increments which have been allowed to remain in abeyance for two years or more, expcept under the special orders of the local Governments.

MONTHLY reports showing the prospects of the season are being furnished by the Government of India to the Secretary of State. Except as regards the distressed areas in the North-West Provinces they cannot show any serious scarcity.

MR. J. W. H. SANDELL, Comptroller of Post Offices, India, intends to retire from the public service in November next.

APPLICATION has reached the Bengal Government from the Darjeeling Municipality, asking for a loan of Rs. 1,50,000, of which Rs. 30,000 is required for a steam laundry and the rest for the lighting of the town by electricity.

DR. BOMFORD, Principal of the Calcutta Medical College, having returned from privilege leave, Dr. Drury, his *locum tenens*, has reverted to his former appointment of Resident Physician, relieving Dr. Evans, who joins his new appointment at Nuddea.

COLONELS WACE AND SCOTT, R.A., Inspectors General of Ordnance, Bengal and Punjab Command, respectively, have been ordered up to Simla on deputation for about a fortnight, for the purpose of conferring with the Director-General of Ordnance on the question of the establishment of one Gun Carriage Factory for the whole of India, and on certain other important subjects.

SOME slight disturbances are reported from East Mainglun in consequence of the return of a fugitive Wa Chief who desires to reclaim his petty State and cast off the over lordship of the Sawbwa of East Mainglun. The latter will, it is hoped, be able to eject the rebel Chief and restore order. The tract concerned is very remote and close to the Burmo-Chinese boundary which in that region has not yet been aligned.

THE dhobie candidate for a seat in the Serampore Municipal Board, who has been defeated by a narrow majority, has applied to the Lieutenant-Governor for the cancellation of the election on the ground of certain alleged irregularities in the voting.

NOTHING definite has yet been settled regarding the alignment for the proposed Howrah-Midnapore Railway from a point near Dianam, seven miles from Midnapore.

A BANGALORE correspondent writes:—"We were visited on Saturday evening by a tremendous dust-storm which has caused great damage to trees in our avenues and in many places house property suffered. At 6 p.m., dark clouds banked up from East to West, and at about 6-15 the wind blew a hurricane; pedestrians had to assume various awkward attitudes to keep their hats on, or the blinding dust from their eyes and mouths; while the fury of the wind retarded wheeled traffic. At 6-30, down came the rain in torrents, accompanied by vivid flashes of lightning and peals of thunder. The rain kept on till 9-30 p.m. and was very welcome, as there is a great scarcity of water in many parts of the station."

FORTUNATE Punjab! it is stated that out of the 1,304 books registered as being original literary productions of Punjabis in 1895, not one of them was on any political topic, most of them being love song or tales.

SIR ALEXANDER MACKENZIE, on Monday, issued an important circular regarding the scheme for the improvement of village sanitation and water-supply in rural Bengal. He expressed himself so greatly impressed with the necessity of substantially increasing the resources of District Boards and Union Committees, thus enabling them to promote village sanitation and water-supply, that he considers it essential that the present opportunity of introducing a comprehensive measure of permissive local taxation should not be allowed to pass without pressing the question to a decisive issue. The scheme is based on the one sketched in 1890, under Sir Steuart Bayley's orders, but differs from it in many important particulars. Unlike that scheme it includes no general cess on land, but relies upon permissive local rating, which it is hoped will escape the odium attached to the imposition of a general cess. The Union Committee is to be an administrative unit and upon it this power of taxation is to be conferred, dependent first upon the authorisation of the District Board and thereafter on the sanction of Government. The amount to be raised by taxation is to be fixed by the Union Committee, subject to the control of the Commissioner of the Division, and the proceeds are to be applied to water-supply and sanitation. The proposed sources of income include a musical processions tax, a marriage tax, and tolls on roads and bridges, or in cases where the configuration of the country is such that tolls are likely to be unremunerative, a wheel tax to take its place.

WHETHER the Admiralty or the Indian Government was right in the past in the dispute about the proper size and character of the vessels of the East Indian squadron required for police and patrol purposes in time of peace and for protection of our commerce and coasts in time of war, there can be no doubt, remarks the *Pioneer*, that recent events and the probabilities of the future are all in favour of the naval desire for the the presence of some strong modern fighting ships. The only two enemies we need expect to be called on to face in Asiatic waters are France and Russia, both of whom have been strengthening their fleets in the Far East. Their combination would necessitate the immediate reinforcement of our China squadron, of which the East Indian squadron is the nearest and natural feeder, and it would be awkward to find all the vessels of the last named command too old or small to be of any service. Again it must be remembered that the vessels of the Messageries line are all designed to act as armed cruisers and commerce destroyers, their guns and armament being stored in readiness, and if armed with quick-firers they would be able to beat off the small gunboats, while their speed would defy the pursuit of the slow vessels of our squadron. A few years hence, when France has carried out her intention of making an impregnable naval base in one of the fine harbours of Madagascar—from which her warships will command our trade route *via* the Cape to Australia and the East and be able to inflict even more damage than when she held Mauritius and harassed our trade routes to the Indies in the Napoleonic war—we shall be compelled to strengthen our squadrons on this side of the Suez Canal still further.

A FEW weeks ago, writes the Lahore paper, we referred to a circular letter issued by a Mulah in the Gurdaspur District, suggesting the convention of a Conference of Religions. The movement ended in nothing. A Hindu Pandit has now issued an elaborate appeal to men of all religions, asking them to meet together in a conference. Religion, is defined by him "as that sacred, vast incomprehensible, full of meaning yet hardly intelligible word." He asks "has it never puzzled you, and still more have never the hundreds and thousands of sects, each, claiming for itself the same elastic appellation of *the true religion* occupied your attention in calm moments and disturbed the equilibrium of your mind." There is much more of the same kind, but this is enough to warrant the prediction that the new Parliament of Religions, if it ever comes off, will be as fruitful as its predecessors.

A CONSIDERABLE number of horses having died at the Karnal Remount Depot during the rains of last year, Mr. Alfred Lingard, M.B., Imperial Bacteriologist, investigated the causes of this mortality. In his report he states that surra and filariasis were mainly responsible for the animals' deaths, and that the former, from its predisposing causes, may easily become endemic. Karnal seems to be possessed of a climate and all the conditions favourable to the generation and perpetuation of such diseases. Even with all the improvements, suggested however, Mr. Lingard doubts the likelihood of disease being stamped out. The removal of the Remount Depot to some healthier spot is no doubt the wisest and most economical improvement that can be made.

THERE will be few in Behar who will not appreciate the honour conferred upon the district by the decoration with the C. I. E. of Lieutenant-Colonel J. T. Macleod, Officiating Officer Commanding the Behar Light Horse. Colonel Macleod has been a commissioned officer in the regiment for the last twenty-three years, and it will be remembered that, at the last general inspection of the regiment he was given the "Volunteer Decoration" for long and distinguished service. The present honour will be doubly appreciated by Behar men, an it has fallen upon a man who has ever been in the lead of the division. Turn to Archibald Forbes' "Glimpses through the Cannon Smoke" and read: "It is worth a journey down to Behar to see Jimmy Macleod squeeze the last ounce of some raw waler!" Archibald Forbes knew a good horseman and a good fellow when he saw him.

A CORRESPONDENT writes in the *Daily Chronicle*:—In days gone by a declaration of war might have followed what I witnessed to-day (Thursday) outside Buckingham Palace. The life Guards, with band playing, were going at a walk to Buckingham Palace as a special guard of honour. Suddenly a carriage was driven quite close to them, and an attempt—a half-hearted one, it is true—was made to break the ranks immediately behind the band. The carriage was that of an Ambassador of one of the greatest of the Great Powers. All along the Mall in St. James's Park this Ambassador's carriage tried to find an opening to cross the line of troops. The officer in command, however, went to the front and "closed ranks," himself riding close beside the ambassadorial carriage. The troopers passed as close as possible, and when all had gone by the ambassadorial equipage was allowed to pass. The Ambassador had a good view of the best of our troops, and although I would not say that he had anything to do with the mistake, it is probable that his coachman will not again seek to break the ranks of British troops on the march.

THE second number of the journal of the Asiatic Society of Bengal (Philological Part), contains two very interesting papers, one of which "on irregular causal verbs in the Indo-Aryan Vernaculars" comes from the pen of Dr. G. A. Grierson of the Bengal Civil Service, and the other—the Jesuit Mission to the Emperor Akbar—is contributed by Mr. E. D. Maclagan, C.S., from notes recorded by the late General R. Maclagan, R.E. Dr. Grierson is too well-known to European savants to need an introduction, but his paper will be read with interest and advantage by all students of Indian vernaculars. If the natives of this country could find their way to helping the European students of comparative philology who make time, amid a press of official work, to study the different dialects spoken in India, more may be achieved in this direction than by the individual efforts of a single scholar. From the notes recorded by the late General Maclagan, R.E., who had intended to prepare a sketch of the religious views of the Moghal Emperor Akbar, Mr. E. D. Maclagan reproduces the substance of the chief original authorities on the subject of the Jesuit Missions at Akbar's Court. The unorthodoxy of Akbar, which culminated in the promulgation of a form of national religion entitled the Tauhid-i-Ilahi or Divine Monotheism, the worship of the sun and of the Emperor himself (*e.g.* the formula Alla-ho-Akbar) is known to all readers of history; but few know that it was at the Emperor's invitation that three separate special Jesuit Missions were equipped and despatched to his court from Goa. Mr. Maclagan's paper elaborately treats of those three missions, and students of history will find ample materials in it for research.

THE appointment of Mr. Le Fanu to the Madras Board of Revenue, writes the Allahabad paper, recalls the first session of the enlarged Legislative Council of the Southern Presidency, when a native member suggested the provision of a legislative veto upon the disposal on appeal by Members of the Board of cases which they had as Collectors already decided. Lord Wenlock presided, supported by his newly appointed Councillor, Mr. Bliss; the other Councillor, Mr. Grose, was then sitting as an Additional Member. Mr. Bliss replied with the suggestion that it might be enacted that Members of the Board should behave like gentlemen, and Mr. Grose, his concurring colleague, following this statesmanlike lead, thought that a legal liability to dress like gentlemen might be equally well brought into force. In the face of this combined exhibition of facetiousness and indignation the Member retired. Only till next meeting *bien entendu*, when he produced a list of cases, and innocently asked whether Mr. Le Fanu, as a Member of the Board, had not adjudicated, upon appeal, those decisions which he had passed as Collector. Nothing was said on this occasion of Mr. Bliss's presentment of the official Chesterfield or of Mr. Grose's sartorial equipment. If there was not wailing and gnashing of teeth, there was a considerable consumption of humble pie and a rapid descent from a too lofty ladder. The event contributed somewhat to the merriment of the more or less merry Christmas of 1893, but proved rather serious for the rock of offence over which Mr. Bliss had made haste to stumble. It is not probable that Mr. Le Fanu acted otherwise than in accordance with the traditions of the Madras Board of Revenue; his good faith was never impunged; he is admittedly an officer of considerable capacity, who might hold his own officially with Mr. Willock, who superseded him, and lay claim to discretion equal to that of Mr. Winterbotham, the Collector of the kissing case, who was promoted over his head, and for whom he is now appointed to act. He remained out in the cold, however, during the currency of what may, as a matter of historic convenience and official nomenclature, be known as Lord Wenlock's administration. Sir Arthur Havelock has now repaired, so far as is possible, this injustice; and it may be inferred that he will not allow an innocent officer to suffer for the follies of his official superiors, and has determined to eliminate the whipping boy from the Madras administration.

The *Sind Gazette* informed that Essoo, one of the Mukhidhund outlaws, surrendered himself on Wednesday to Mr. R. Lambert, Assistant Collector of Hyderabad. There are still three more outlaws to be accounted for, but with the removal of the four most notorious of the gang, it may be safely predicted that the dacoities which have been so rife during the past few years in the Hyderabad and Thar and Parkar Dirtricts will be less frequent, and that the inhabitants of these part of the province will enjoy more security and peace than has been the case during the time these dacoits have had it all their own way and have proved a terror and a scourge to the people.

THE following is the Sind Season Report for the past week:—Karachi—River at Kotri on 11th 8 feet 6 inches against 11 feet 4 inches on same date last year. Harvesting of rabi crops nearly over, and threshing progressing. Havesting of spring crops commenced. Preparations for Kharif cultivation going on. Early sown seed germinating. Agricultural stock in fair condition, except in taluka Kohistan, whence, owing to scarcity of grazing, cattle are being taken to other parts of Sind. Hyderabad—Threshing and division of rabi produce continue in the remaining three talukas. Preparation for khari general cattle in fair condition, small-pox in six talukas. Shikarpur—Rabi harvesting nearly over. Fodder scarce. Cattle in poor condition. Small-pox in ten and slight fever in four talukas. Thar and Parkar—Mithrao Canal opened on 10th. Small-pox in four talukas, and scarcity of grass throughout the district continues. Upper Sind Frontier—Rabi threshing continues. Smpll-pox in three talukas. Fodder scarce in two talukas.

THE INDIAN CONTINGENT FOR EGYPT.

As the full complement of the general hospital for field service for Suakin had not been despatched, the authorities in Bombay expected that the R. I. M. steamer Canning, on its return to Bombay from Rangoon, would be sent as a hospital ship in addition to the R.I.M. steamer Warren Hastings, which is to he retained at Suakin as a hospital ship. The Government of India, however, were not in favour of the proposal, and now it has been definitely settled that the Canning will not be sent to Suakin at all to convey the additional general hospital stores and officers. The steamer in question entered the Government Dock yard this morning, at 11 a.m. In addition to the seven transports already despatched to Suakin, another vessel, probably from the Persian Steam Navigation Company, will, it is believed, be selected immediately and despatched to Suakin at the earliest possible date. Of course, in this case also, the vessel would be submitted for a certificate from surveyors. The following officers, who were ordered to hold themselves in readiness, came down to Bombay, yesterday, to proceed to Suakin:—Surgeon-Captain Maddox, of Bengal Command, from Calcutta; Surgeon-Captain Milne, I.M.S., of Punjab Command, from Nowahera; Surgeon-Captain Austin-Smith, I.M.S., of Bengal Command, from Cawnpore, and Surgeon-Lieutenant J. Davidson, I.M.S., of Bengal Command, from Lucknow. These officers are now staying at the Esplanade Hotel.

THE STEAMSHIP COMPANIES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—A letter appeared in the columns of your contemporary about a week ago, in which Mr. Pratt, Judge of Sholapur, complained of the exorbitant terms charged his invalid brother (who had just recovered from a severe attack of enteric fever) for carrying a goat home on board a P. and O. steamer, its milk being an absolute necessity for him on the voyage. The P. and O. Company charged him Rs. 50 for carrying the goat, with the added conditions, to which no one could take exception, that he should provide fodder for the animal during the voyage, and hand it over to the company on arrival at the port of destination. I pointed ont the different way in which I was treated by the Austrian Lloyd's Company in 1893, when they carried a goat to Trieste for me *free of charge*, with the same added conditions. My little boy was delicate and the goat's milk suited him, but my necessity was not nearly so great as Mr. Pratt's. I thought this was a matter fairly for public criticism, but your contemporary was of opinion that sufficient attention had been drawn to the matter, and declined to insert my letter. No attention had been drawn in Mr. Pratt's letter to the difference between the treatment of English officers by the companies alluded to. In my case the foreign company treated me with courtesy and consideration. In Mr. Pratt's case the British company traded on the necessity of a British officer. I am not a member of Dr. Barry's league, but shall now join it, as his principal object appears to be to boycott the P. and O. I have travelled by that line as well as by the Austrian Lloyd's and the Messageries Maritimes, and, even apart from consideration of the hard treatment dealt out to Mr. Pratt, I prefer travelling by the foreign lines, by reason, chiefly, of the greater courtesy and consideration I have received on them.—Yours, &c.,

JOHN FITZMAURICE,
District Judge, Thana.

Thana, May 27.

MOVEMENTS OF GOVERNMENT VESSELS.

THE Royal Indian Marine steamer Canning, Lieutenant Commander G. A. Rose, arrived in harbour yesterday, from Rangoon, which port she left on the 17th instant, with Lieutenant G. G. Loch, Royal Scots, one private follower, 202 logs timber, 653 packages Ordnance Stores, and 10 packages Commissariat stores. On the 27th instant, at about 8 and 9 a.m., between Mangalore and Karwar, a boat from Maldive Island, bounded for Cannanore, was seen flying distress signals. A cutter was sent from the Canning for the help of the crew; they were in want of provisions and water, which were supplied. The Canning, after leaving Rangoon, experienced a strong head wind in the Bay of Bengal. From the 23rd to 27th instant she had rainy and squally weather. From Karwar to Bombay the weather was fair. She has entered the Government Dock Wet Basin.

Her Majesty's torpedo catcher Plassy, Lieutenant Commander W. H. Taylor, sailed on Wednesday for Kurrachee.

PASSENGERS BY THE HOMEWARD MAILS.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Oriental, Captain L. H. Moule, will sail, to-day, for London and Brindisi, with the English mails and the following passengers:—

FOR LONDON.

Anderson, Mr Graham
Allarakia, Mr P N
Barratt, Mr
Beauchamp, Mr Henry
Boon, Mr J
Buchaman, Sir, Capt A
Burnston, Mrs and family
Burjorji, Mr R N
Blake, Miss
Cama, Miss Ruttonbee
Couner, Lieut J
Cawasji, Master K Sorab
Campbell Mr Y M M
Day, H F
Davies, Mr W H
Dawladchand, Mr
D'Souza, Mrs and 2 infit
Eyre, Mrs and two children
Flower, Miss
Fredoux, Miss
Gamble, Mr J E and 2 children
Gandole, Mr G R
Garlick, Mr E
Harley, Col
Harris, Surg-Major and Mrs
Hollis, Mr A B
Haji Ismail, Mr
Haji Ismail, Mr J
Houfton, Mr
Ingham, Mr T
Johnston, Mrs and child
Johnson, Mr R
Kriner, Mrs
Kennard, Mr H
Keith, Mrs W C
Little, Mr W
Loss, Mr R O
Macintyre, Mr and Mrs and child
Mackenzie, Mr W
Mellor, Mr
Mallock, Col
Milne, Surg-Major A
Meiklejohn, Mr G F
Meiklejohn, Mrs and child
Moncrieff, Mr A L M
Monies, Mr W
Mackenzie, Mr A
Molloy, Mrs J and 3 children
Molloy, Master
Mills, Lieut E Gray
Macnaghten, Mr
Mackmican, Mr J
Mackintosh, Mr
MacArthur, Mr A W
Mein, Lieut-Col and Mrs A B
Macdonald, Miss
Maidment, Mr A R
Mesurier, Lieut
Norman, Mr
Ormsby, Capt V
Orr, Mr and Mrs and 2 infit
Orton, Mr L E F
Owen, Mr and Mrs and 2 infit
Paterson, Miss
Penny, Mr L
Riordan, Mr J
Rantenberg, Mr M
Shekeli, Mr
Sumner, Mr W T
Stevens, Mr and Mrs S
Savage, Miss
Snell, Lieut-Col and Mrs F W
Sammon, Surg Capt C T
Sheffield, Mr O R
Swann, Major J C
Thompson, Mr J
Thompson, Capt D B
Thompson, Mr G
Tom, Mr
VanBock, Mr F
Wilson, Mr J P
Woodburn, Mr A F
Wyer, Mr and Mrs T R
White, Mr and Mrs C W
Yames, Mr, Mrs and infit
Yoschyon, Mr D
Yones, Mr E J
Yones, Mr E C
Young, Lieut and Mrs Simpson
Yunghenn, Mr C

FOR BRINDISI.

Abraham, Mr M S
Atkins, Mr J de C
Aason, Mr C
Brasch, Mr A
Brickenden, Col R H L
Chandabhoy, Mr S M
Coode, Mr Y M
Canvell, Mr R
De Souza, Dr
Dobson, Brig-Surg-Lt-Col A, 2 children and 2 Misses
Drosos, Mr
Ezechiel, Mr Y
Furguson, Mr M
Franstadt, Mr A
Gillan, Lieut
Gott, Major G A
Hussain, Mr A
Haji Yoosuf Esmail, Mr
Harwood, Surg-Maj Y G
Hegland, Mrs A L
Johnston, Mr Y W D
Larmour, Mr F
Mackintosh, Mr D S
Macklillican, Mr Y
Munn, Mr H M
Molyneux, Col G H and Mrs
Naegamwala, Mr K D
Pemberton, Mr E S
Petrie, Miss
Rowcroft, L C H
Symonds, Mr W P
Talbot, Mr W S
Tintner, Mr Y
Torrie, Lt-Col L Y
Young, Mr W E
Westmorland, Major C H

FOR GIBRALTAR.—Weber, Mr C L
FOR PORT SAID.—Chafcoulaff, Mr B.

FOR ADEN.

Hall, Revd E S
Milnes, Lieut G
Smith, Major S G D, R A

The following passages have been engaged:—

Per s. s. Sutlej, Captain A Symons, 5th June, 1896.
For London—Mr and Mrs Brown and 2 children; Mr E P Oldfield; and Rev C H Malden
For Brindisi—Mr E B Carroll; Capt C F Caulfield; and Mr Wadia

Per s. s. Shannon, Captain E Crew, 12th June, 1896.
For London—Mr J W Field; Mrs Field and two infants, daughter and son; Miss Cunningham; Mrs Fairweather; Miss Largeer; and Mr and Mrs P H Martyr
For Brindisi—Major-Genl Tomkins; Mr W R Williams

Per s. s. Ganges, Captan T F Creery, 15th June, 1896.
For London—Mr Houfton; and Mr F P Anderson
For Brindisi—Mr E Bolian; and Mr J H Asteve

Per s. s. Peninsular, Captain B F Briftcoe, 26th June, 1896.
For London—Mr and Mrs Hawkins; Mr and Mrs Taylor; Mr J R Maconachie; Surg-Capt and Mrs Carr Sprague; Mr and Mrs Palmer and child; Mrs Kirwood; Mr F F; Major; Mr Borredaile; and Mr H Mck Mitchell
For Brindisi—Col E Brooke Anderson; Lieut F H Pigon; Mr A Fex; Capt Holland; and Mr L E Firth

A SINGULAR ASSAULT CASE.

THE SOLICITORS AND THE MAGISTRATE.

MR. DASTUR, Fourth Presidency Magistrate, at the Mazagon Police Court, resumed the hearing of the case in which Mr. Henry Flanaghan, foreman of the Sirdar Carbonic Acid Syndicate Company, residing at Fergusson Road, Parel, charged Mr. Fitzgerald, of the B. B. and C. I. Railway, Locomotive Department, and his wife, Mrs. Florence Fitzgerald, with assault and criminal trespass and causing hurt and abetment of the offences on the 18th of March last. Cross-summonses were taken out by Mr. Fitzgerald against Mr. and Mrs. Flanaghan, and the two cases were heard together. Mr. De Souza, with Mr. Quadros, appeared for the Flanaghans, while Mr. Hemming, solicitor, appeared for Mr. Fitzgerald, and Mr. Mir Aun Ali for Mrs. Fitzgerald.

The facts of the case which had been previously heard were that the parties fell out, and the Flanaghans appear to have forbidden their house to the Fitzgeralds. From Flanaghan's account it appears that on the morning of the day in question Mrs. Fitzgerald, availing herself of the open door, entered the room and insulted Mr. and Mrs. Flanaghan, a cousin of theirs, and one Mr. Robinson, and even slapped the latter on the face with the slightest provocation. On the afternoon of the same day, Fitzgeralds with their servant again entered the room at 5 p.m., and assaulted the Flanaghans with a stick, and used most filthy language towards them. The origin of the quarrel, it appears, was from Mrs. Flanaghan asking Mrs. Fitzgerald for the loan of a dress to be photographed in, and which Mr. Fitzgerald had asked his wife not to give.

At the very outset of the case Mr. De Souza and Mr. Hemming had a passage-at-arms regarding the cross-examination to which Mrs. Flanaghan was submitted. Mr. De Souza remarked that it was the habit with Mr. Hemmning to fight for small matters, and that he had not turned out unscathed from courts whereever he had appeared. Mr. Hemming retorted by saying that when his learned friend could not find arguments he would go on in the way he now did.

Here the magistrate interposed to put a stop to these personal reflections, and Mr. Hemming was asked to proceed with the cross-examination of Mrs. Flanaghan.

Mrs. Flanaghan, in her cross-examination by Mr. Hemming, said she never went to the house of Mrs. Fitzgerald on the morning of the 18th. Witness said nothing to Creado about the dress. So far as the row was concerned witness was arranging for tea, and she had no part in the quarrel. Mr. Flanghan and all were sitting in the sitting room at the time the door of the room opened from inside, so that persons in the passage could not exactly see what was passing inside the room. When Mr. Fitzgerald opened the door there were four persons in the room. Robinson and Rivett paid her a visit every second or third day. She did not know when the row was going to take place. She had expected it every moment. Her husband returned as many blows as he could with his hand. How many blows he gave she did not know as she was engaged with the coachman. She did not hear that her husband was the best boxer among the railway employes. She had never bragged that her husband was the best boxer. The letter of the 18th March was shown to her by Mrs. Fitzgerald on the day her husband wrote. Her husband did not tell her about the letter. Witness was not in the habit of borrowing a dress to be photographed in. The borrowing of a dress shows familiarity with the lender. She would lend anybody her dress to be photographed in, to a friend or a stranger. She would not, however, lend her dress to a stranger for walking in.

His Worship here pointed out to Mr. Hemming that the questions were not relevant to the case, and the opinion of the lady on the generality of dresses was wholly unnecessary. The nature of questions put by Mr. Hemming was wholly irrelevant to the case and a full hour of the court's time was wasted.

Mr. Hemming retorted by saying that he had not wasted a full hour of the court's time. His Worship came to court some five minutes after three, and the court was then engaged in hearing applications and delivering two judgments. His questions, Mr Hemming submitted, were meant to show the opinion of the lady in regard to the dress, the subject of the quarrel.

Mr. Dastur said that the way in which the questions were put and the cross-examination extended, showed that Mr. Hemming wanted to mulct the party in unnecessary expense.

The magistrate further remarked that the case was a trivial one, and though it had been heard twice, Mr. Hemming had not come to the point in dispute.

Mr. Hemming said that the court was not right in making the remarks. He proceeded to justify his conduct, when the magistrate told him to sit down and asked Mr. Fitzgerald to engage another counsel.

Mr. Hemming sat down, but began talking to his client. Mr. Dastur here pointed out to Mr. Hemming that after the ruling of the court he had no "locus standi" in the case, and he must not talk to the party.

Mr. Hemming contended that he had a perfect right to talk to and advise his client.

Here the matter dropped, and the magistrate proceeded with the case.

Radha, an ayah in the service of an engineer, examined by Mr. De Souza, said that, about 4 p.m., she was serving tea to the children. A madam called out, when she peeped out and saw a coachman striking the complainant's wife with his fist. (The coachman was here called in court and identified by the witness.)

Mr. Hemming asked his Worship to be allowed to cross-examine the witness, which the magistrate refused.

Mr. Robinson, in his examination, said that he was at the Flanaghans on the morning of the 18th March last. There were four in the room, and the door was bolted. Fitzgerald came there knocking the door, when Mrs. Flanaghan went out. Mrs. Fitzgerald also came there and gave witness a slap. He thought that Mrs. Fitzgerald had a few glasses of something strong. Threats were then used for a considerable time. Some time after Mr. Fitzgerald came with a syce with a stick in his hand. The former attacked Mr. Flanaghan, and Mrs. Flanaghan was struck by the coachman with a stick. All the time the Flanaghans were in the room with doors closed.

Cross-examined by Mr. Aun Alli, witness said that he did not call Mrs. Fitzgerald a liar, but he simply used mild words. He did not give Mrs. Fitzgerald a slap in return. Mrs. Fitzgerald was not intoxicated, but from the way of her coversation and the use of abusive language, he thought that she had something strong at the time.

Here Mr. Hemming asked permission of the court to cross-examine the witness.

His Worship: If you express your regret to the court, I will allow you to examine the witness.

Mr. Hemming: I have done nothing to express regret for to the court.

His Worship: Then you may sit down.

Mrs. Gillespie was the next witness called. She deposed to seeing Mrs. Flanaghan pulling out the stick from the hand of the coachman.

This closed the first case.

Mr. Aun Ali, in addressing the court on behalf of his client, said that she had done no offence under the Indian Penal Code. Mrs. Fitzgerald had gone to the room of the Flanaghans to give certain explanations, and a row ensued. She was called a "liar" to her face, and this had given her the provocation, and under the provocation she might have retaliated. She did not slap Mr. Robinson, as alleged, and even if she did slap him, Mr. Robinson was not the complainant in the case. The parties were on friendly terms, and it could not be said with justification that his client had criminally tresspassed by going into Mrs. Flanaghan's room.

His Worship, in discharging Mrs. Fitzgerald, said that from the evidence it appeared that she had provocation, and her entry in the room could be accounted for by the friendly relations of the parties.

The second case was next called, and Mr. Fitzgerald has asked to proceed with the case or to get the case postponed with a view to engage another counsel.

Mr. Fitzgerald said he had paid a lot of money to the counsel for the conduct of the case, and it would be better for him to have Mr. Hemming for his defence.

His Worship said he was sorry for him, but he must engage another counsel if he at all wished to have his case defended.

Here Mr. Hemming asked his Worship to postpone the case to a later date as he wished to go to the High Court for a ruling on the matter.

His Worship postponed the case to Friday, the 12th of June next.

The following letter was addressed to us last evening. Comment is needless:—

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

DEAR SIR,—With reference to the occurrence which took place in the learned Fourth Presidency Magistrate's Court, to-day, when he, rightly or wrongly, ordered me to sit down, and declined to allow me to act for my client, I have to give you notice that an application is being prepared for the High Court, and I to point out the expediency of the matter being either reported verbatim or not at all. And further, that any comments or sensational head-lines are undesirable while the matter is still pending.

I write this letter with the object of bringing the matter under the notice of your responsible editor, and in order to avoid any necessity for complaint hereafter.—Yours, &c.,

H. J. RANDOLPH HEMMING.

THE Secretary of State has approved of the proposal of the Government of India that the rank of Major-General carried by the following appointments, shall in future be temporary and not local:—Secretary to the Government of India, Military Department; Adjutant-General in India; Quarter-master-General in Indian.

THE ART AND PRACTICE OF CYCLING

THE CHOICE OF A CYCLE.

THE choice of a cycle is necessarily a matter to be decided in the main by financial considerations, but these considerations should not always weigh exactly in the manner which they would appear necessarily to do at first sight, for it may be at once laid down as an axiom that the more a man is dependent on his own personal labours for his livelihood, the less can he afford to ride a cheap and nasty cycle, and run the risk of a disabling accident; this is why, it may be noted in passing, the English cycle makers need never fear competition from abroad in the matter of very low-priced bicycles. Obviously, therefore, if by any means possible, the cyclist who can ride, and who desires to get the utmost satisfaction out of his riding, should purchase a first-grade make of machine. There is not, nowadays, the vast difference which used to exist between the qualities of the machines turned out by various firms, because the cycles now made are adjustable, and are consequently turned out in standard patterns, and made from standard parts, and these parts are supplied by big firms, whose sole business is the making of such component parts of cycles; and as it thus happens that very much the same parts are put together by workmen who are equally skilled in the labour they undertake, the result is, of course, a general average of excellence all round. It is not wise, either, to purchase absurdly high-priced cycles—that is, cycles especially dubbed high-grade, and listed at prices far in advance of those fixed by the acknowledged leaders of the cycle trade. Such listing is only arranged to catch the new-comer in the sport—of the new class which is likely to pay a fancy price on the off chance that the machine is really that much better; nor is it wise to purchase from persons who, unacquainted with the trade, are simply handling cycles because there is a boom in them. "Ne sutor ultra crepidam" is an excellent quotation in this case, and I doubt not that the advisability of adhering to it will come home to many people at the end of this season.

Thus the reader will note that the very first thing to do in the choice of a cycle is to go to the local representative of a well

in the athletic enfranchisement of our girls: an enfranchisement which under other circumstances would have permitted us to bring in that Latin quotation about "the sane mind," &c.

Necessarily these points do not immediately present themselves to the mind of the novice, because the novice thinks something else to think about. The steering requires constant attention, any relaxing of which will cause trouble, and the road has also to be watched for chance half-bricks, or anxiously scanned for approaching traffic; but, as soon as this stage is passed, the cyclist-butterfly emerges from the novice chrysalis, and begins to see all the pleasures which the sport offers. The mere rapid passage over good roads is a pleasure in itself. It does not need the fierce joy of competition to add a zest to it. The dash down a long slope, with all clear, and just one cautious finger on the break lever is a pleasure of which one never really tires, and even the ascent of hills, when scientifically essayed, has a peculiar pleasure of its own. The young rider who has properly studied the question of ascending heavy gradients finds a peculiar delight in the gradual improvement in his (or her) hill-climbing powers, and it may be noted "en passant" that hill climbing is considerably more a matter of knack than physical strength; though, of course, much of the latter is necessary when really severe hills are attacked, a task which the novice of either sex should avoid, and which should invariably be avoided by all but the most expert lady riders. Thus, it will be gathered that the mere riding of the bicycle is a source of pleasure to its votaries, without considering those other enjoyments which follow naturally upon the use of the machine as a touring vehicle.

It is in this capacity that the cycle is unquestionably seen at its very best—as an easy means of locomotion from point to point, and as an ideal machine for the tourist in any country where the roads are reasonably good. Change of air and changes of scene can be sought under no more favourable conditions than on the wheel, and the independence which it affords to the traveller is one of its strongest claims. The real tourist awheel gets more pleasure and satisfaction out of his hobby in all probability than any other votary of an individually pursued sport. There is, firstly, the absence of worrying delays; of waiting for trains; of rushing round to "do the 'lions'" in time to catch the train to somewhere else, to "do more 'lions'" there. There is, in the place of all this hurry, the easy journey properly laid out beforehand; the early breakfast; the steady morning's work; the easy stroll after luncheon; and the further stage, all taken easily and without worry or hurry. The tour ensures change of air; plenty of outdoor exercise; an ever-changing scene—in fact, an ideal holiday which may be claimed, always provided that the rider is properly mounted, to be without care or worry of any sort.

As regards Continental touring, here again a new pleasure is at the call of the cyclist, however much he or she may have toured by train, for the cycle introduced him to a new country, and a new people—a country not ravaged by the average tourist, and a people unsophisticated by contact with the train-carried tripper. Many a man, who imagined that he knew his own country well, has found novelties innumerable in a cycle tour through what he fancied was a familiar district; and in support of our contention we may point out the vast number of guided hostelries which exist in comparatively easy range of London, which have been "discovered" and popularised by the riders of the wheel. Even in the case of the busy man or woman the cycle comes as a pleasure-bearing vehicle, for the all too short leisure is made the more effective by its use. The afternoon's walk before the cycle age arrived has now developed into the afternoon's ride, which in hundreds of cases multiplies the journey's mileage by four; and the tired city worker sleeps on a Saturday night far away in the country, to return, after at least half a day devoted to rural pleasures, refreshed and invigorated by the excursion. If any reader of this article desires to satisfy himself on this point, let him station himself on any great artery of traffic of almost any large town in this country, and he will see the never-ending stream of wheelmen and women pouring out country-wards. Such a scene may be witnessed on any fine Saturday in the great metropolis, say, at Kew Bridge, where the hurrying stream of riders divides, some to journey down the Bath-road in the direction of Slough, Maidenhead, and Reading, and others to strike more to the south, over the far-famed Ripley-road, to sleep perhaps in Ripley, or Guildford, or Godalming, if their vigorous enthusiasm does not carry them even further south. No one who has once witnessed this exodus will doubt that to the hard worker in the big cities of this country the cycle has brought a new pleasure—a pleasure which has the merit of being almost inexhaustible.

Of the fierce joys of the racing path but one section of cyclists can partake with decorum. There are, of course, females who race, but such a form of cycling is to be deprecated for reasons which have on many occasions been forcibly and tersely stated by those qualified to speak on the subject, though any article, however brief, which dealt with the pleasures of cycling, would be worthy of its title were it not to contain any reference to the race-path, which, without doubt, has not only rendered the cycling world as a whole great service—a service to be referred to later in this series—but which gives an outlet for that spirit of competition which is innate in the Anglo-Saxon race. Competition is the very life and soul of the sports most popular among us, and if competition the sport of cycling finds its nadir and its zenith. The racing path is at once the glory and the shame of the sport—its glory by reason of the many fine performances accomplished upon it by the giants of the path; its shame because of the sordid monetary considerations which have, for a time at least, overshadowed its successes. The racing path, under the fostering care of the National Cyclists Union, is now likely to improve. Many of the new recruits from the classes are likely to come into racing, and already big amateur clubs are catering for the better-class riders, as distinct from those who take a fee to boom a fad, and are paid to popularise absurd and impracticable contrivances, and the sport as a whole will be vastly benefited by these reforms and by these new developments.

Thus we have briefly, and with a light pencil, sketched the pleasures of cycling. Anything like a filling out of the sketch into a complete picture is impossible, because various riders have various tastes. The photographer uses his cycle to take him to the "beautiful bits" in which his soul rejoices; the fisherman to that quiet swim which for two or three evenings he has carefully and with dis secrecy ground-baited, and where he will without doubt, reap the reward appointed for earnest endeavour and lob-worms—always provided no sharp-eyed rival has anticipated him. The lover will seek his Dulcinea's abode upon the wheel; the artist his favourite sketching ground; and last, but not least, the cyclist who cycles for the sport's sake will enjoy with possibly equal fervour the pleasures of cycling, which we have briefly touched upon in this article.—G. LACY HILLIER, Jacouetta Hill, in the "St. James's Gazette."

THE RECENT RISING IN EAST AFRICA.

AN amnesty was published in Mombasa on the 27th ultimo by H. M. Agent and Consul General under which, with certain exceptions, and subject to certain conditions, all the followers of Sheikh Mbarak will be permitted to return to their homes.

The amnesty, after reciting how in the month of September last Mbarak rebelled against the Sultan and protecting power, assumed, in defiance of His Highness, the title of Commander of the Faithful, and committed a variety of crimes, till he and his people were driven by the troops of the Government into German territory and forced to surrender themselves and their arms to the Imperial German authorities, goes on to offer a free pardon to all persons implicated in the late rebellion, giving up their arms to the British Officials in charge of their respective districts, with the exception of the ten following leaders, for whose apprehension, if found at any future time in the Zanzibar or British dominions, a reward of Rs. 1000 each is offered, and who, if caught, are to suffer the punishment of rebels: Sheikh Mbarak himself, Eyoub bin Mbarak, Sebe bin Mbarak, Mbarak bin Rashid bin Hamis, Aziz bin Rashid bin Hamis, Hamis bin Komba, Mahamed bin Hamis, Salim bin Hoseif, Akoda Bakari, Mwenyi Jaka. The property of the above mentioned rebel leaders is confiscated and all their slaves are freed. An exception is however made in consideration of his past services to the I. B. E. A. Co. in favour of Sheikh Mbarak's own property, which will be held in trust to be divided on his death between those of his sons who took no active part in the rebellion (i. e. Raschid bin Mbarak and Mahamed bin Mbarak) and his other innocent heirs under the moslem law.

Although the other rebles, guilty only of treason are allowed a free return to their homes, a reservation is made for the punishment according to the "Sh-ria" of such of them as may be proved before "cadis" to have committed offences of common law (such as the killing of persons not in fight but in cold blood etc.) as distinct from the political offence of active participation in the late rebellion.

The Wanyika are to be allowed to resume trade with the coast towns on and after the 15th of **Teihadja (May 14th) next.**

The Government ends by appealing to all its subjects to assist in healing the wounds which the rebles have inflicted during the last eight months upon the country.

We learn that Mbarak and the great majority of his followers will in future in virtue of an order of the Imperial German Governor reside in or near Dar-es-Salaam and that Mbarak himself arrived there on April 27th last."—"Zanzibar Gazette."

AN Ootacamund correspondent writes under date the 25th instant:—"The rain, which had been threatening for some time, and a foretaste of which we received on Saturday, came down in torrents at 11 a.m., yesterday, (Sunday) and continued for about two hours. There was then a beautifully bright interval until shortly after 5 p.m., when the rain again descended in torrents. There is now a pleasant crispness in the air, and the hedgerows and trees are looking beautifully fresh and green."

THE PROVINCIAL SERVICE EXAMINATION.

THE following notification was published in yesterday's *Government Gazette* regarding the first competitive examination for the Provincial Service:—

1. Candidates who desire to appear for the Provincial Service Examination shall give notice of their intention to the Secretary to the Examination Board, not later than two months before the date fixed for the examination.

2. Every such notice shall be accompanied by a list of the voluntary subjects offered by the candidate, and of the books which he offers for the oral examination in English Literature.

3. It shall also be accompanied by the following certificates:—

(i) A certificate of nationality and of residence for not less than three years (which need not necessarily have been continuous) at any time before the date of such notice within the limits of the Bombay Presidency or of a State under the political control of His Excellency the Governor in Council. In the case of residence in British territory this certificate must be signed by a Magistrate or Justice of the Peace, and, in the case of residence in a Native State, by some person of respectability in the State and countersigned by the Political Agent.

(ii) A certificate from the Government of Bombay that the candidate's age will be above 21 and under 25 on the date fixed for the commencement of the examination. In the case of a candidate already in Government service an extract from his service book certified by the head of his department should be forwarded instead of this certificate.

(iii) A certificate of physical fitness for the service of Government from the Presidency Medical Board. In the case of candidates already in the service of Government this certificate is not required.

(iv) Certificates of character from the heads of such schools and colleges as the candidate may have attended, or, in the case of a candidate already in Government service, a similar certificate from the head of his department.

(v) A certificate either—

(a) from the Registrar of the University of Bombay showing that the candidate has passed either the University School Final or the Matriculation Examination with one of the Vernaculars (Hindustani, Marathi, Gujarati, Canarese or Sindhi) of the Presidency; or

(b) from the Head Master of a Public School in the Presidency, that the candidate has studied one of such vernaculars under him for not less than one year: or

(c) from the Secretary to the Civil and Military Examination Committee, that the candidate has passed an examination in one of such vernaculars according to the standard prescribed for the examination of Mamlatdars.

4. Should the above certificates appear "prima facie" satisfactory, the candidate will, on payment of a fee of Rs. 50, receive an order admitting him to the examination. But it will be open to the Board, at any time before the appointments offered for competition are actually filled up, to make such further inquiries as they may deem necessary: and if the result of such inquiries as regards any candidate should be unsatisfactory, he will be ineligible for appointment to the Provincial Service.

5. The subjects of the examination and the maximum number of marks obtainable in each will be as follows:—

OBLIGATORY.

The following three subjects:—

	Marks.
1. History and Geography of England and India	600
2. Elementary Mathematics	200
3. English Literature and Composition	600

OPTIONAL.

Not more than three of the following five subjects:—

1.	Either Natural Science—not more than two of the following:— Chemistry ... ... Physics ... ... Geology and Physical Geography ... Botany ... ... Or Agriculture together with the Sciences Geology, Botany, and Agricultural Chemistry	each 300 600
2.	Mental and Moral Philosophy	400
3.	Classical language—either Sanskrit, Persian, Arabic or Latin	600
4.	Political Economy	300
5.	Higher Mathematics	600

The standards of examination in the several subjects will be as specified in the Schedule hereto annexed.

6. Every candidate will be first examined in the three obligatory subjects, and every candidate, who in any of these subjects fails to obtain one-third of the maximum number of marks, will be considered to have failed to satisfy the examiners, and will not be further examined.

7. Candidates who obtain one-third of the maximum number of marks in each of the obligatory subjects, will be examined in the optional subjects offered by them at an interval of about two months after the examination in the obligatory subjects.

8. The relative merit of the candidates examined will be determined by the total number of marks obtained by them in the two parts of the examination combined and the result will be reported to Government.

9. Any candidate who does not accept, or resigns an appointment, will be disqualified for any subsequent competition.

BOMBAY SEASON REPORTS.

THE following Seasons Reports for the week ending 20th May were published in yesterday's "Government Gazette":—

Karachi.—River at Kotri on 25th, 13 feet 2 inches against 12 feet 9 inches on same date last year. Threshing of rabi crops nearly over and division continuing. Harvesting of spring crops going on. Preparations for kharif crops progressing. Agricultural stock in fair condition except in Kohistan Taluka, where owing to scarcity of grass cattle are being taken away to other parts of Sind.

Shikarpur.—Cyclone on 19th accompanied by hail and rain; trees much injured by it. Rain 17 cents. Fodder very scarce. Cattle in poor condition.

Hyderabad.—Threshing and division of rabi produce continue in the remaining two Talukas. Preparations for kharif cultivations general. Agricultural stock suffering from scarcity of Fodder.

Upper Sind Frontier.—Slight rain in two talukas. Rabi harvesting nearly completed. Fodder scarce in two talukas.

Thar and Parkar.—Jhuda canals opened on 7th. Fodder scarce.

Ahmedabad.—(For week ending 23rd May 1896).—Land being manured for early kharif crops. Fodder supply sufficient. Agricultural stock in good condition. Prices continue normal.

Panch Mahals.—Agricultural stock in good condition. Fodder supply sufficient.

Kaira.—(For week ending 23rd May 1896).—Standing rabi crops good. Fields being manured for the next season. Fodder supply sufficient. Agricultural stock healthy. Prices continue normal.

Broach.—Lands being prepared for the next season. Condition of fodder supply good and agricultural stock healthy except in Vagra and Ankleshwar talukas and petha mahal Honsot. Prices continue normal.

Surat.—(For week ending 23rd May 1896).—Land being prepared for next season's cultivation. Condition of fodder supply and agricultural stock good. Prices continue normal.

Khandesh.—Rain for week average in the District 2 cents. Preparation of land for next season continues. condition of fodder supply and agricultural stock generally good. Prices continue normal.

Nasik.—(For week ending 25th May 1896).—Threshing of rabi crops almost completed. Land being prepared for the next season's crops. Prospects and probable outturn of crops fair. Condition of fodder supply and agricultural stock fair. Prices of food-grains normal.

Colaba (Bombay).—Abnormal temperature 3° warm on 19th, 20th, and 23th, and 2° warm from 21st to 25th. Vapour in air excessive. Wind normal from 19th to 25th. Abnormal wind southerly on 23th. Distant lightning on 19th and 24th.

Thana.—Preparations for the next season's rice crops in progress. Condition of fodder supply and agricultural stock good. Prices continue normal.

Kolaba.—Rab-burning in progress in places, completed elsewhere. Fodder supply and agricultural stock good.

Ratnagiri.—Rain in three talukas, maximum 1 inch 5 cents at Malvan, minimum 1 cent. at Vengurla. Rab-burning in progress. Cattle in good condition except in Rajapur and Sangameshvar talukas.

Ahmednagar.—Rain in 8 talukas, maximum 55 cents at Nagar, minimum 6 cents at Nevasa. Preparation of lands for sowing continued. Fodder supply and agricultural stock good. Jowari dearer in two talukars.

Sholapur—(For week ending 23rd May 1896).—Rain for week at Sholapur 16, Barsi 22, Madha 10 and Karmala 31 cents. Land being prepared for the next season. Fodder sufficient. Agricultural stock in good condition. Slight rise in the price of Jowari in Madha and Malsiras talukas.

Satara.—Rain in all talukas. Ploughing continues. Bijapur.—Rain in all talukas, varying from 93 cents at Badami to 2 cents at Singi. Preparation of land for next season in progress. Fodder and water-supply sufficient. Prices normal.

Belgaum.—Rain throughout the district, maximum 3 inches 53 cents at Chikodi and minimum 11 cents at Khanapur. Land being prepared for the next sowing. Fodder and agricultural stock in good codition. Prices normal.

Dharwar.—Rain from 14 cents to 3 inches 16 cents in eleven talukas. Preparation of lands for next season continues.

Kanara.—Light rain throughout district, maximum 1 inch 93 cents at Bhatkal, minimum 1 cent at Supa. Preparations for monsoon crops in progress. Gardens doing well. Agricultural stock good.

Rajkot.—Cultivation of soil in progress.

Baroda.—Agricultural stock and standing crops fair. Land being prepared for monsoon cultivation.

BOMBAY HARBOUR MISSION AND SEAMEN'S INSTITUTE.

THE annual report of the above institute for 1895 is as follows:—

In presenting the Annual Report of the Bombay Harbour Mission for the year 1895 to the public, it may be as well to explain that the work is centred in a Church and Institute, situated opposite the Docks. The Chaplain resides on the premises. The present holder of this office is the Rev. Father Alban of the Order of St. Paul, who has now been in charge of the Mission for the past two years. The Church has been in existence some thirteen years, and the Institute some eleven, and thanks to Government, the Port Trust, and kind well-wishers, both have been paid for. The Government give a grant of Rs. 1,800 per annum towards the stipend of the Chaplain and Rs. 1,200 towards the upkeep of the Institute. This however, only covers part of the total expenditure, and an additional sum of at least Rs. 3,000 per annum is necessary to carry on the work, even on its present small scale. It is curious that such a small amount is not easily forthcoming from the public, seeing the enormous sums subscribed to different Missions to Seamen at home, but such is the case. Although the accounts show a credit balance at the close of the year, the funds have been collected by extra exertions, with the special object of carrying out the necessary repairs and painting of the Institute, and on the completion of these works, the balance will be almost nil. Consequently, in putting this report into the hands of our subscribers and friends, it is earnestly hoped that they will come forward liberally to support the work, and free the Committee from anxiety in this respect. Owing to the low state of the funds, it has been impossible to pay for the maintenance of a boat for the Chaplain, as in former years. This may be put down as one of the Mission's wants. Another is to put the Church in thorough repair before the rains. A third is money to pave the Institute. The accumulation of dust under the coir matting renders it very difficult to keep the Institute really clean, whereas with a nice tiled floor, the place could be washed down and more easily kept free from dirt. The Church was re-opened on March 10th, having been closed for some 15 weeks for paving the floor, colouring the walls, and varnishing the woodwork, the cost of which works was defrayed from funds specially collected during the previous year. Thanks are due to the Rev. Father Biscoe for the loan of a carved rosewood eagle Lectern, formerly used in St. Peter's Church, and the Church has been further enriched by curtains, &c., also by a marble base and top for the Font; all supplied from O. S. P. and Church Funds, so that the Church is now more worthy of the name, and is decidedly more inviting than formerly. The attendance at the services has been fair and has kept up to the level of former years, as to the actual results gathered from the Chaplain's pastoral work among the seamen, it is of course, from the very nature of the work, obviously impossible to speak with any degree of certainty. A large proportion of those who form the crews of our merchant steamers are men, who have never had the advantage of early religious training or home influence. Consequently, the spiritual work is necessarily largely of a mission stamp. A fair proportion of the seamen can be persuaded to attend service in Church on Sunday evening, and in order to do this, as well as to make known the existence of the Mission to strangers, the Chaplain regularly visits the vessels in dock, when he frequently has the opportunity of talking to the men and officers on the importance of attending to their religious duties. Regular visits are also made to the European General Hospital, where two wards, the patients of which are mostly seamen, are under the pastoral care of the Chaplain. Among the sailor patients, the Chaplain has an opportunity for spiritual work, which he considers more advantageous than either the work in the Church or on board the vessels. He has reason to believe that visits to the Hospital have resulted in some benefit to many who were living careless and godless lives. It will be apparent to all who consider the short length of stay made by the steamers visiting Bombay, that the religious work of the Harbour Mission is beset with difficulties unknown to the work of other Missions, and that there is but very little opportunity of knowing results. The Institute, in which the social work of the Mission is carried on, continues to be well made use of, both by the seafaring folk, and by a shore people, whose work is in the neighbourhood. Thanks again to friends, the tables have been fairly well supplied with papers and periodicals, and the billiard table and other games have been well patronised. In fact, the billiard table, although a very small one, has been quite a source of revenue. Several entertainments have been given during the year by the officers, stewards and crews of P. & O. steamers, among them being those of the "Peninsular," "Carthage," and "Ganges." The proceeds have helped to increase our funds to the extent of Rs. 237. The room was lent free to the officers and crews of the s. s. "Sutlej" and "Kaiserin-i-Hind" for an entertainment in aid of the funds collected for the widow and five children of Quartermaster Foster who was accidentally drowned at Penang. Miss Mullen also had the use of the Hall for an entertainment in aid of O. S. P. Funds. Impromptu concerts have been got up from time to time by crews in the harbour for their own and friends' amusement. The small Library is well patronised and maintained, but friends are reminded that books, papers, &c., are thankfully received either for the library or for distribution. It will be seen from the following figures that the Institute is much frequented. Some 6,128 letters were despatched to the Post Office from our collecting Box, and 483 were received and exhibited in the case provided for the purpose, and subsequently 477 delivered to the addressees, when called for. Paper and envelopes are supplied free, and friends visiting the Institute on Thursday and Friday evenings will often find nearly all the small tables occupied by men writing letters home. The following Papers and Magazines are subscribed for from the Funds: "The Liverpool Weekly Courier," "Glasgow Weekly Herald," "Lloyd's Weekly Newspaper" and "The Review of Reviews." Thanks are due to the Proprietors of the "Times of India," "Bombay Gazette," and "Bombay Guardian" for supplying the Institute with free copies of their newspapers, and also to the Rev. Father Alban, Rev. Hill, Messrs. John Hand, N. S. Glazebrook, T. J. Bennett, and Captain Barboro for sending other newspapers. O. S. P. The Chaplain entertained some two to three hundred men on Boxing Day, at a "free and easy" after the cafe chantant style, with tea, coffee, cake and cigars. Several destitute seamen have also been helped by the Chaplain; and officers, apprentices, and seamen always find a hearty welcome to his quarters, often spending a pleasant time together there.

OOTACAMUND POLO TOURNAMENT.

THE final ties between the winning teams were played on Friday evening, and ended in a victory for the Cavalry. The following is the composition of the teams:—

Banglore (Red.)	Cavalry (White.)
Mr. Cowie.	Mr. Franks.
Mr. Lane.	Mr. Hutchison.
Mr. Clarkson.	Mr. Henderson.
Captain Hammond.	Captain Portal.

First Period.—At first the ball was alternately at either end of the field. Lane was conspicuous throughout the match for the efforts he made to score and Hammond also did excellent work. The goal and subsidiary secured by Bangalore were chiefly due to Lane's excellent play, were ably assisted by Cowie. For the Cavalry, Henderson scored a goal. Score:—

Cavalry—1 goal; Bangalore—1 goal 1 subsidiary.

Second Period.—The Cavalry assumed the aggressive at once and Portal carried the Ball down to the Lake end of the ground and looked like scoring, when in the melee that followed the ball shot wide of the mark I immediately afterwards Franks scored a goal. Soon after restarting Bangalore carried the ball down overcoming all opposition, but only succeeded in gaining a corner, from which nothing resulted. Three and half minutes after setting the ball in motion Henderson scored a subsidiary. On a re-start Lane and Henderson crossed and a foul occurred, and soon after the Cavalry secured a corner with no result. Franks again was to the fore on restarting, and was defeated in an attempt to secure a goal, but on a second attempt he ran away with the ball, and by a pretty side stroke secured a subsidiary. Bangalore made a gallant attempt just before the gong sounded for a goal, but were foiled. Score:—Cavalry—2 goals 2 subsidiaries; Bangalore—1 goal 1 subsidiary.

Third Period.—Two minutes after starting Hutchison, who was in very good form, sent the ball between the sticks, and in the next few minutes Hammond leading with the ball in his possession was near the Cavalry goal, when Franks got hold of the ball and lodging it in position, Hutchison sent it home. A subsidiary for each side followed before time was called. Score:—cavalry—4 goals 3 subsidiaries; Bangalore—1 goal 2 subsidiaries.

Fourth Period.—One and-a-half minute after starting the Cavalry secured a goal, Portal placing the ball and Hutchison sending it between the posts. This was followed by another subsidiary for the Cavalry, when the Bangalore team, playing up, secured a goal, Lane being responsible for it. 15 seconds before the gong sounded, Franks secured another goal, the Cavalry thus making 6 goals and 2 subsidiaries to their opponents 2 goals and 2 subsidiaries.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth. Go at once to a Chemist and get a bottle of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to the taste, it produces nature quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allay all pains, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for Dysentery and Diarrhœa whether arising from teething or other cause. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine Dealers everywhere at 1s. 1½d. per bottle.

THE TRADE OF BENGAL.

WRITING in this subject the "Englishman says: A review of the Trade of Bengal would scarcely be complete without special consideration of the trade of Calcutta, and this naturally carries the question beyond the development of the districts referred to in previous articles upon this subject, and brings us, on this side of India, face to face with the recent demand made by Bombay for "fair treatment" in respect of railway rates on produce, and also with the statement made on behalf of Government that it would on no account ever accede to a lowering of rates on the East Indian Railway to a point which would draw "legitimate trade" from Bombay and Karachi. It is in evidence that Government (i. e., the Secretary of State for India) has, so far, refused to sanction the alternative route from the North-West which Calcutta merchants consider necessary for their trade; while it does sanction the construction of a line (the Grand Chord of the East Indian Railway) which so far as Calcutta merchants have information, will not adequately to its cost improve their position. When the law is thus authoritatively laid down, arguments appear almost useless, but since it has become known that a further branch line from Raneegunge to Midnapur has been projected to be worked by the East Indian Railway and when it is remembered that more than one effort has been made by that undertaking to absorb the Kidderpur Dock, and so to take possession of the whole trade of Calcatta, we desire to utter a word of warning.

And after all what is it that leads to this insistence that the trade of the North-West shall go to Bombay and Karachi? Surely it is to the interest of the country generally (leaving aside Calcutta and Bombay) that wheat grown in the fertile districts between Cawnpore and Delhi reach its ultimate market by the cheapest possible route, and if Government makes the route that is naturally the cheapest, more expensive, is it studying the interest of the tax-payer? Does not the interest of the tax-payer require that as much land as possible shall be brought under cultivation, that more people shall be made prosperous and so be able to share the burden of taxation, and that trade shall in all ways flourish and extend? Is it probable that this object can be attained if the Government persistently continues to declare, that making trade possible by lowering rates, where trade is now almost impossible, "is a course of action which it would on no account ever accede to"? A consideration of the returns of the East Indian Railway proves that a reduction of 15 per cent, all round on goods rates and on passenger fares could on that line be made without endangering the guaranteed interest. Of course, the present dividend which consists not only or guaranteed interest, but is augmented a share of surplus profit, would be adversely affected if increased traffic resulting from, lower rate did not make up the difference, as it most probably would do. The present wheat rate from Agra to Calcutta is Rs. 14-14-6 per ton; it from wheat alone 15 per cent. only were deducted, wheat could well be carried for Rs. 12-12 per ton. This would leave untouched all the profits made upon the remaining traffic of the East Indian Railway, and though perhaps in the present position of markets, such a reduction would not be sufficient to enable India to compete with Argentina, it would certainly tend to draw to Calcutta a large proportion of the grain-trade of Cawnpore-Delhi provinces and would foster the trade to markets for which Indian wheat is specially suitable. No like reduction in rates could "fairly" be made on the Bombay lines, because already at existing rates of freight, the guaranteed interest and the railway's share of the surplus profit payable under the special terms of their agreements, necessitate a rate contribution from the Government of those railways leading from the North-West to Bombay of nearly 15 lakhs of rupees! Where does a "fairness of treatment" come in, and where is the consideration for the tax-payer, in a system which practically prevents an export trade in wheat by refusing to allow one railway to carry that article at rates, which even if much further reduced from those now charged, would still enable it to pay the guaranteed interest upon its capital expenditure without in any way burdening the tax-payer, while, in order to carry out the policy of equal mileage rates, it heavily subsidises at the tax-payer's expense another railway, which even at present rate, cannot earn sufficient money to cover the cost of its guarantees?

It must not be supposed that this question of rates as affecting the several interests of Calcutta and Bombay, has been ignored. Mr. Horace Bell, late Consulting Engineer for State Railways to the Government of India, in his book "Railway Policy in India," gives extracts from correspondence between the Government of India and the Secretary of State, which show that the question was early forced upon the attention of the Government of India, which at that time took up what have since been held to have been the correct position in the controversy. In 1881 in a letter to the Bombay Government, the Government of India expressed its view that while there need not be an absolute equalisation of rates from Upper India to Calcutta and Bombay, based only on mileage this method might be adopted if tempered with the proper commercial principle of an even return on the capital expended. Held that from the point of view of the general welfare of the country, it was immaterial to what port the surplus produce was directed so long as the course of trade was unfettered by artificial obstacles; and they added: The lines of railway which the State has become instrumental in providing have been constructed for the purpose of carrying goods and passengers at the lowest rates consistent with yielding a fair and reasonable return on the capital laid out." These views were objected to by the Bombay Government and the objection was supported by the Secretary of the State, who considered the position taken up by the Government of India to be altogether unsound? The Government of India, however, reiterated its opinions for in May of the same Year, according to Mr. Bell it wrote to Bombay that, "After careful consideration of all the arguments adduced on this somewhat complicated question," the conclusions had been arrived at that in fixing the charges for the carriage of the same commodity on different railways, the cost carriage could not be neglected. In forwarding this letter to the Secretary of State the Government of India gives expression to its desire on the "interest of the country generally that all rates should be reduced to the lowest limit which will give a fair profit, and that "this cannot be obtained by the adoption of uniform mileage rates on all lines." These views did not commend themselves to the Secretary of State, the difficulty in his opinion being that the two Western lines being the property of private Companies, they certainly would not raise their mileage rates above those of the Eastern line because their fuel was dearer and gradients steeper" and so the matter rests, with the result that in the efforts not to work above the power off the weakest link of a chain by which India has been allowed to become bound work which but for that weak link might have been carried on for the general benefit of the community has had to be abandoned, and the county i.e. the tax-payer, is allowed to suffer.

AHMEDABAD POSTAL ARRANGEMENTS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Will you please oblige the public of Ahmedabad by inserting the following in your widely circulated paper? Formerly we used to receive our letters in the first delivery at about 6 a.m., and in the second delivery before 12 a.m., but nowadays to the great surprise of all we receive them invariably after 8 a.m. and 2 p.m., respectively, and sometimes after 3 or 4 p.m. Is it not strange that such irregularity is allowed, after so many repeated complaints in the papers, to go on in such a regular and well-conducted department as the postal, the praises of which are rung all round. Another complaint is, that nowadays the post is closed by about an hour earlier. Hoping that the postal authorities will wake up and remedy these complaints before it is too late.—Yours, &c.,

PRO BONO PUBLICO.

Khadia, Ahmedabad, May 27.

THE total number of deaths registered in Bombay during the week ending May 26th was 566, giving a death-rate of 33·60 per annum per thousand as against 41·19 the corresponding period of last year, and 33·28 the average over the past five years. Of the total number 159 died from fevers; 17, small-pox; 4, measles; 22, cholera: 69, phthisis; 38, diseases of the nervous system; 77, affections of the respiratory organs; 30, diarrhœa; 17, dysentery; 35, still-born; 39, old age and debility; 8, accidents and violence. The classified list of deaths shows:—Jain, 17; Brahmin, 28; Bhattia, 11; Hindu of other cast, 257; Hindu outcast, 42; Mussalman, 133; Parsee, 41; Jew, 2; Native Christian, 26; Eurasian, 1; European, 7; other and unknown races, 1. The total number of births was 252 as against 228 the corresponding period of last year, and 267 the average over the past five years.

LATEST reports from the Malakand Chitral line of communications show that the reliefs are proceeding most satisfactorily. The local tribesmen seem to have accepted the movement of troops along the military road quite as a matter of course so far.

CAPTAIN McMahon, with the Afghan-Baluch Boundary Commission party, arrived at Nashki on the 22nd instant, after a very hot march from the Helmand Valley. The Afghans made over Chageh Fort on the 19th. Captain McMahon should reach Quetta to-day.

RICKETTY Children and Faded Youth—should not be without Munk's Codlactone. Increases weight and flesh by leaps and bounds! Rs. 1-6. MADON, SONS and Co., Bombay.

FALSE DELICACY.—None of the numerous Sandalwood Oil Preparations is equal in effects as PETER'S SANTOLICURA. Is a wonderful remedy, giving relief instantaneously in all conditions of the disease. Rs. 1-2 and 2-4. Of MADON, SONS and Co., Bombay.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—MAY 28.

Ormsley, Capt, Bengal 3rd Gurkhas on leave, from Almora.
Comors, Lt, Bengal 2nd Norfolk Regt, on leave, from Allahabad.
Smith, Surg Capt, Bengal I M S, Suakim Genl Hospital, from Cawnpore.
Davidson, Surg Lt, Bengal I M S, Suakim General Hospital, from Lucknow.
Pollin, Vety Capt Bengal, A V D, on leave, from Lucknow.
Milne, Surgn Capt, Punjab I M S, Suakin Force, from Nowshera.
Brickinden, Lt Col, Punjab The Black watch, on leave, from Subuthee.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(*Bombay Government Gazette*, May 28.)

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS, &c.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr S R Arthur, I C S, to act as political Agent, Aundh and Phaltan, during the absence of Mr C B Winchester, I C S, on privilege leave or pending furt ser orders.

With reference to this Department Notification No. 2824 A, dated the 27th April 1896, it is notified that Major G.B. O'Donnell and Lieutenant H. G. Carnegy respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of Assistant Political Agent, Kathiawar, on the 11th May 1896, before office hours.

Lieut Col F W Snell I S C, Administrator, Rajpipla State, is granted privilege leave for three months with effect from the 28th May 1896.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following appointments:—Khan Bahadur Dhanjisha Edalji, Senior Asst Administrator of the Rajpipla State, to act as Administrator during the absence of Lieut Col F. W Snell on privilege leave or pending further orders. Khan Bahadur Dadabhai Hormasji to act as Senior Asst Administrator, Rajpipla State, vice Mr. Dhanjisha Edalji, whilst Mr. Dhanjisha Edalji is acting as Administrator or pending further orders. Rao Saheb Manekial Gokaldas to act as Second Grade Depy Asst Political Agent, Kathiawar, during the absence of Mr. Dadabhai Hormasji or pending further orders

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Messrs J G Foard and J A Guider to be sub pro tem Third Grade Asst Supts of Police.

H E in Council is pleased to appoint Mr W G Clabby substantively Third Grade Asst Supt of Police.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr J B Alcock, I C S, on return from leave, to be Judge and Sessions Judge, Khandesh.

H E in Council is further pleased to appoint Mr J B Alcock, I C S, to be Judge and Sessions Judge, Nasik, in addition to his own duties as Judge and Sessions Judge, Khandesh, from the date of Mr C H Jopp, B A (Oxon), I C S, giving over charge, until further orders.

Mr H Scannell assumed charge of the office of Inspr Genl of Police, Bombay, on the 14th May 1896, in the forenoon.

Azam Gangadhar Luxuman Barve acting Head Karkun, taluka Amalner in the Dist of Khandesh, is appointed under Sec 12 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1882, to be Magte of the third class in that district, and is invested with additional powers, specified.

Under Section 37 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1882, Mr P R Gadell, I C S, Magte of the first class and subdivisional Magte of Sukkur in the district of Shikarpur, is invested with additional powers, specified.

Rao Saheb Atmaram Jamnadas Kaji relinquished charge of the Joint Second Class Subordinate Judge's Court at Ahmedabad on the 27th ultimo in the afternoon, and Rao Saheb Lallubhai Pranvalabhdas Parikh received charge of the same on the 1st instant, before noon.

Mr J R Tregear and Rai Bahadur Kishori Lal respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of Assistant Superintendent of Police, Rajputana-Malwa Railway, on the 18th ultimo, in the forenoon.

Messrs J W Weir, I C S, and C H Jopp, I C S, respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of Judge and Sessions Judge, Khandesh, on the 24th April, 1896, in the afternoon.

The undermentioned officers are appointed under Section 12 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1882, to be Magtes of the Third Class in their respective districts:—Mr J Ghosal, I C S, Asst Colr in the dist of Satara; Mr F J Varley, I C S, Asst Colr in the district of Ahmednagar; Mr P E Percival, I C S, Colr in the dist of Ahmednagar.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following appointments:—Mr J W S Dracup, on return to duty, to be Asst to the Commr, N D; Mr H F Carvalho to be Dist Depy Colr, Ahmedabad; Rao Bahadur Jethalal Varajbhai to be Huzur Depy Colr, Kaira.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr J Pollen, B A, LLD, (Dub), I C S, on relief in the Panch Mahals, to be Colr of Land Revenue, Customs and Optum, Bombay, Supt of Stamps, and Stationery, Registrar of Bombay, and Commr for the purposes of the Income Tax Act in the Town and Island of Bombay, during the absence of Mr. J M Campbell, M A, LL D

NOTICES.

POISON in the BLOOD,
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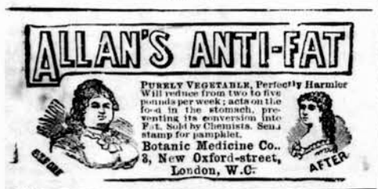

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It entirely prevents it from becoming DRY and WRINKLED, and PRESERVES the COMPLEXION from the scorching effects of the SUN and WIND more effectually than any other preparation. The IRRITATION caused by the BITES and STINGS of INSECTS is wonderfully allayed by its use. For imparting that soft velvety feeling to the skin, this truthful preparation has no equal. Sold by all Chemists.
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VERANDAHS, BALCONIES, BANDSTANDS, ARCADES, KIOSKS, CONSERVATORIES, ROOFS, RAILWAY STATIONS, BARRACKS, FACTORIES, PUBLIC WORKS, MARKETS, GODOWNS, ETC., ETC.

ELECTRIC LIGHT PILLARS AND BRACKETS. ELECTRIC WIRE WAYS.
NUMEROUS HEIGHTS AND DESIGNS TO SUIT DIFFERENT REQUIREMENTS.
MACFARLANE'S GLASS ENAMELLED DRAIN AND SOIL PIPES—A SPECIALITY
Illustrated CATALOGUES, Price Lists, and Estimates on application.
WALTER MACFARLANE & CO., GLASGOW, SCOTLAND.

S. & H. HARRIS.

HARRIS'S
Harness
Composition
Apply a very small quantity of Composition to the Harness, with the end of the Stiff Brush, then use the other part of the Brush and it will produce a fine Polish, which by a light rub with a soft Cloth will Become Brilliant and resist Water. Keep the Box covered.
HARRIS'S
BRITISH
Polishing
Paste.
Brass, Copper, Tin, Pewter, Metal Plate, Cutlery, Glasses & Windows
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WATERPROOF.
In Constant Use for 50 Years throughout the United Kingdom.
Sold by all Saddlers, Ironmongers, and Storekeepers.
MANUFACTORY - - - LONDON, E.

Having regard to an UNTRUE STATEMENT made by an Advertiser of Phosphodyne, viz., "The old Medicine of that name granted Certificates by Her Majesty's Registrar of Trade Marks," Dr. Lalor invites the attention of the public to the following copy of a letter received from Her Majesty's Registrar of Trade Marks:—

THE PATENT OFFICE, TRADE MARKS BRANCH, 25, Southampton Buildings, London, W.C., 27th November, 1894.

SIR,—Adverting to your letter of the 22nd instant, enclosing an Advertisement (apparently taken from some Indian newspaper) relating to "Dr. Bright's Phosphodyne," I am directed to inform you that the Comptroller does not find that the combination of devices (Locomotive, Ship, Royal Arms, &c.), with those words (and others), appearing in the Advertisement, has been registered at this office in the Class (Class 3) to which Medicines for human use belong; and the word "Phosphodyne" has not been so Registered EXCEPT IN YOUR NAME. The official number of your registration of the label with Hercules and the Lion and the words "Dr. Lalor's Phosphodyne or Vital Elixir" is 5317, and its date is 3rd May, 1876; your registration of the word "Phosphedyne" by itself, as an "OLD" Trade Mark, is numbered 13527, and is of date 26th October, 1877.
The Comptroller will be happy to afford you any further assistance in his power in connection with the matter.
I am, Sir, your obedient Servant,
(Signed) W. J. F. TOMLINSON.

the Jury awarded a Certificate at the Calcutta Exhibition, 1883

DR LALOR'S
PHOSPHODYNE
HAS THE LARGEST SALE OF ANY PHOSPHORIC MEDICINE IN THE WORLD.

For thirty years has maintained its world-wide reputation as the Best and only safe reliable Phosphoric Cure for BRAIN WRECKAGE, PARALYSIS, SLEEPLESSNESS, Dyspepsia, Nerve, Kidney and Liver Complaints, Harassing Dreams, Premature Decay of Vital Power, General Debility, all Blood Disorders, and all Functional and Diseased Conditions of the System, caused by the deficiency of the Vital Forces.

The effect of this Standard Phosphoric Remedy in Nervous Debility and its kindred Evils is immediate and permanent, all the Miserable Feelings and Distressing Symptoms disappearing with a rapidity that is really marvellous.

Directions for Self-Treatment of the above Diseases with each Bottle.

Its energizing effects are shewn from the first day of its administration by a Remarkable Increase of Nerve and Intellectual Power, with a feeling of Courage, Strength, and Comfort. Digestion is Invigorated. The Appetite increases wonderfully. Sleep becomes calm and refreshing. The Face becomes fuller, the Lips red, the Eyes brighter, and Skin clear and healthy.

Beware of vile imitations!—None genuine without the British Government Stamp with "Dr Lalor's Phosphodyne, London, England," engraved thereon.

Thousands of unimpeachable testimonials from all parts of the World, and from the highest Medical Authorities. No other Phosphoric Preparation has received such distinguished recognition.

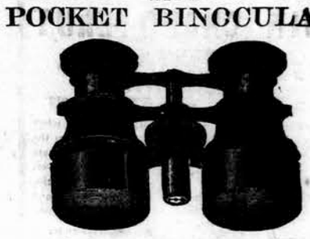
HEALTH, STRENGTH, & ENERGY.

Sold in Bottles at 4s. 6d. AND 11s. each, by all Chemists throughout the World.

MANUFACTURED ONLY AT DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE LABORATORY, HAMPSTEAD, LONDON, ENGLAND.

NOTICES.

PERRINS'
CELEBRATE
LYNX
POCKET BINOCULAR.

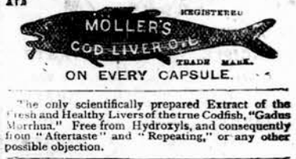


Price, Rs. 25 only.

Thousands sold annually. The best value ever offered. The Lynx Pocket Binocular is not a toy but, an achromatic glass of sharp definition and good power measuring only 4 3/16 inches by 2¾ inches.
PERRINS' widely known Binocular *Field & Race Glasses* are all thoroughly achromatic, and for finish power, and sharpness of definition excel those of all other makers at the same prices. A quantity of cheap showy rubbish is sent out to India, and doubtless finds a market, but a really good achromatic glass is an altogether different thing.

LAWRENCE & MAYO
OPHTHALMIC OPTICIANS,
BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, AND MADRAS.
Catalogues of Binoculars, Telescopes and Microscopes free on application.

MOLLER'S COD LIVER OIL



ON EVERY CAPSULE.

The only scientifically prepared Extract of the Fresh and Healthy Livers of the true Codfish, "Gadus Morrhua." Free from Hydroxyls, and consequently from "Aftertaste" and "Repeating," or any other possible objection.

MÖLLER'S COD LIVER OIL.
(BY PATENTED PROCESS.)
Peter Möller's Cod Liver Oil is obtaining more favour with the Public and increased reputation amongst the Medical Profession, day by day.

MÖLLER'S COD LIVER OIL.
(BY PATENTED PROCESS.)
In the years 1851-1853, considerable attention was called to Cod Liver Oil; but its use was restricted in consequence of the crude method of its production; which gave a turbid, brownish, uncanny preparation, nauseous to the palate, and sometimes impossible of digestion.

MÖLLER'S COD LIVER OIL.
(BY PATENTED PROCESS.)
Since then the introduction by Peter Möller of a new application of steam, conducted under his own personal supervision, has secured the utmost cleanliness in every detail of the manufacture, and the Public have been able to obtain a pure, sweet, reliable, and digestible Oil, when they *insisted* upon having Möller's—well, if they did not insist that was not Möller's fault.

MÖLLER'S COD LIVER OIL.
(BY PATENTED PROCESS.)
In forty years Möller made many improvements: All the so-called substitutes were carefully examined and analyzed, emulsions and mixtures, tinctures and essences, the bases of which were everything nearly—*except* Cod Liver Oil; and in the majority of cases no more expensive article than water (Aqua Pura).

MÖLLER'S COD LIVER OIL.
(BY PATENTED PROCESS.)
With these investigations it became more and more evident to Dr. Möller (who continued the researches of his father) that the "Active principle of Cod Liver Oil is the Oil itself," and not as some chemists have supposed in the "remaining five per cent." after the separation of the ninety-five per cent. of fat and fat-acids (so called).

MÖLLER'S COD LIVER OIL.
(BY PATENTED PROCESS.)
Impressed also with the fact that, excellent as his Oil was, there yet remained something to be accomplished, before perfection could be claimed: in fact no Oil had ever been made which presented the extremely delicate and pleasant flavour of the Oil as it is found in the *freshly boiled livers*, therefore.—

MÖLLER'S COD LIVER OIL.
(BY PATENTED PROCESS.)
Important laboratory extensions were added, with every modern appliance for chemical investigation, and the exhaustive experiments of some ten years being prosecuted with renewed vigour, finally obtained reward in full measure. The practical outcome is an entirely new process, producing a totally different Cod Liver Oil, lighter in colour, more limpid, wholly free from the taste, the "after taste," and the odour of even the better kinds of Oil, and SUITED TO THE MOST DELICATE STOMACH.

MÖLLER'S COD LIVER OIL.
(BY PATENTED PROCESS.)
This Oil is now in every good Chemist's shop, and although considerable outlay has been incurred in chemical research, and in obtaining patents, the prices have not been advanced. All bottles are capsuled and bear the trade mark and perforated date as formerly. In case of difficulty or dissatisfaction write to Peter Möller, 43, Snow Hill, London, E.C.

CARNRICK'S
Soluble Food
For INFANTS and INVALIDS.
The Most NOURISHING, PALATABLE, EASILY DIGESTED, and EASILY PREPARED INFANTS' FOOD.

CARNRICK'S SOLUBLE FOOD is a Milk-Wheat Food, absolutely free from Starch, which the Infant cannot digest, the Starch of the Wheat having been

converted by our process into easily digested nutriment—dextrine and maltose. The milk, again, used in the preparation of Carnrick's Soluble Food is partly pre-digested, with the result that it can be assimilated by even the youngest Infant, and yet does not suppress the natural process of digestion.

CARNRICK'S SOLUBLE FOOD requires the *addition of water only*, to prepare it for use, as it contains all the elements necessary for the growth and sustenance of the child.

"Closely imitates in composition an average sample of human milk."—*British Medical Journal.*

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24 & 25, Hart Street, Bloomsbury,
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THE favourite of Princes or peasants, rich or poor Families or working class in the world renowned SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES, which is now to be seen in every Village in India and is to be had in whole of India from North to South and East to West. We are known in India, Ceylon and Burmah and all throughout the world as Singer, the sole manufacturers for Singer's Sewing Machines.

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NOTICES.

LANGUID WOMEN
PALE CHILDREN
OLD PEOPLE, INVALIDS
VIN CHAPOTEAUT
"CHAPOTEAUT'S WINE OF PEPTONE"
A DELICIOUS NUTRITIVE STIMULANT

This alimentary wine is easily assimilated when no other solid or liquid food will remain on the stomach, it is indicated in constitutional weakness and lack of digestive power, for the **Aged, Anæmic, Dyspeptic, and Convalescent.**

It helps sufferers from **Consumption, Dysentery, Cancers, and Ulceration,** of the Stomach.

— CHAPOTEAUT PARIS

CHAPOTEAUT'S MORRHUOL

CURATIVE PRINCIPLE OF COD LIVER OIL — NO TASTE NO SMELL NO NAUSEA

MORRHUOL

Is superior to Emulsions or Oil, it cures Incipient Consumption, Coughs, Bronchitis and Scrofula.

Each tiny Morrhuol capsule is extracted from a teaspoonful of cod liver oil.

Recommended at the Paris Academy of Medicine, for loss of appetite and flesh, to patients with consumptive tendencies.

Sold everywhere in bottles of 100 Capsules

NO STABLE IS COMPLETE WITHOUT

ELLIMAN'S ROYAL EMBROCATION

very efficacious for Horses in my Regt. — Lieut.-Col. Blumenthal, 2nd Dragoon Regt.

1/2 2/6 3/6 — Prepared only by Elliman Sons & Co. Slough England — Elliman's in Germany.

For Sprains, Curbs, and Splints when forming.
For Over-reaches, Chapped Heels, Wind Galls.
For Rheumatism in Horses.
For Sore Throats and Influenza.
For Broken Knees, Bruises, Capped Hocks.
For Sore Shoulders, Sore Backs.
For Sprains, Cuts, Bruises in Dogs.
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Indispensable in any stable, but especially in the stable of a Master of Hounds.
HADDINGTON, Master of Berwickshire Hounds.

ELLIMAN'S UNIVERSAL EMBROCATION 1/1½

FOR SPRAINS — RHEUMATISM. LUMBAGO. BRUISES. CHEST COLDS.

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THE NEW DRUG FOR
DIARRHŒA AND DYSENTERY

Testimonial from Mr. C. A. MOREING, M.Inst.C.E., Broad Street House, London, E.C.

"GENTLEMEN,—I have much pleasure in telling you that I have taken the Lungili you so kindly sent me, and is appears to have completely cured me. I have been suffering four years from dysentery, the result of malarial fever caught in Africa, and no doctors were able to do me any permanent good by the ordinary remedies.

Yours truly, C. ALGERNON MOREING."

Price 4s. 6d. per oz., from the Importers.

THE LUNGILI CO., 35, Ludgate Hill, BIRMINGHAM.

GRATEFUL—COMFORTING.

EPPS'S COCOA

BREAKFAST—SUPPER.

"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected Cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided for our breakfast and supper a delicately flavoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctor's bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."—*Civil Service Gazette.*

Made simply with boiling water or milk. Sold only in half-pound and pound tins, by Grocers, labelled thus:

JAMES EPPS & Co. Ltd., Homœopathic Chemists, London, England.

MARCKS & Co., Ld.,

WATCH & CLOCK MAKERS,

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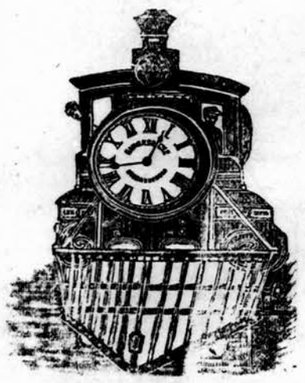

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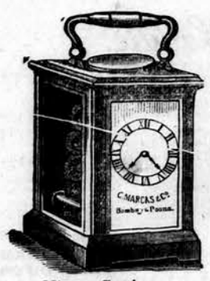
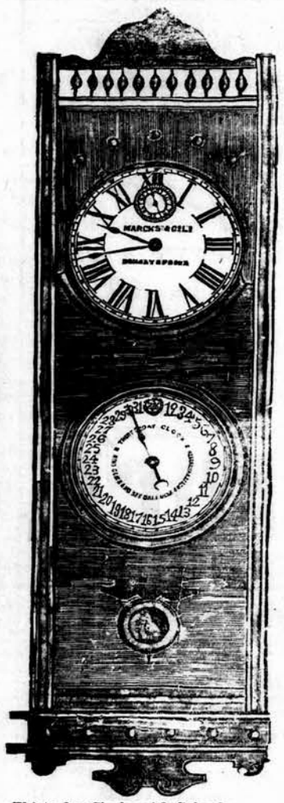


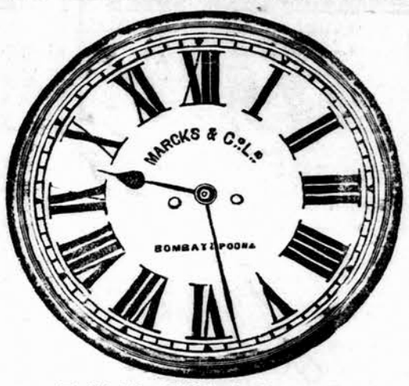
Mignon Carriage or Palki Clocks, from Rs. 70 to Rs. 280.

American 8-Day Office Clocks, from Rs. 22.

REGULATOR CLOCK in handsome, well-finished cases. Rs. 40, 45, 55 and 60.



Thirty-day Clock, with Calendar, as illustrated ..... Rs. 110.
Without Calendar ..... " 85.



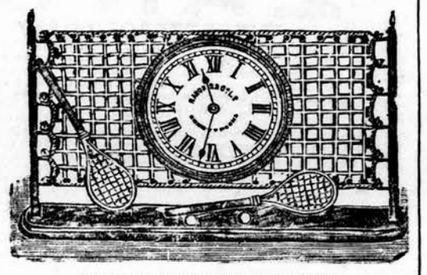
English 8-Day Wall Clocks, Rs. 55 to 475.

The Army and Navy Clock, in either Leather or Teakwood Case. A sound and serviceable article, from Rs. 55 to 80.

Gilt Palki Clocks, Enamelled Dials, from Rs. 85 to Rs. 490. Very suitable for presentations.

MARBLE FRENCH CLOCKS, Exquisitely finished, from Rs. 50 to Rs. 250.

Miniature 8-Day Automatic Palki Clock, finest Workmanship, Rs. 280.



Electroplated Tennis Net Timepiece, Rs. 25. And many other Novel designs.

AGED HUNTLY BLEND MILD SCOTCH WHISKY PURE GOOD.

IN BLACK DUMP BOTTLES.

AGED HUNTLY BLEND MILD SCOTCH WHISKY PURE GOOD.

CLUB BLEND OLD SCOTCH WHISKY,
IN WHITE SQUARE BOTTLES.

These Whiskies can be recommended as being exceedingly mild and perfectly pure.

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THE BEST REMEDY FOR ACIDITY OF THE STOMACH, HEARTBURN, HEADACHE, GOUT AND INDIGESTION.

THE SAFEST MILD APERIENT FOR DELICATE CONSTITUTIONS, LADIES, CHILDREN AND INFANTS, AND FOR REGULAR USE IN WARM CLIMATES.

DINNEFORD'S MAGNESIA

SOLD THROUGHOUT THE WORLD.
N.B.—ASK FOR DINNEFORD'S MAGNESIA.

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And see that each Jar bears Justus von Liebig's Signature in Blue Ink across the Label.

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CURES FEVERS, INFLUENZA, DIARRHŒA, DYSENTERY, and ASIATIC CHOLERA, AGUE, CRAMP, COLIC, NEURALGIA, and DENGUE FEVER.

BADHAM, PILE & Co., Ld.

LADIES' FELT TRAVELLING HATS.

BROWN. BLACK. NAVY. } Rs. 5-4, cash.

BOMBAY.

GOLD MEDAL, HEALTH EXHIBITION, LONDON.

Benger's Food

FOR INFANTS, INVALIDS, & THE AGED

Delicious, Nutritive, Digestible.

"Retained when all other Foods are rejected. It is invaluable."
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"If every mother knew of its value, no other would be used."

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FOR INFANTS. CHILDREN. INVALIDS & THE AGED

"HIGHLY NUTRITIOUS." Lancet.

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Pickles, Sauces, Jams, Jellies, Tart Fruits, Potted Meats, Preserved Fish, Soups, Game, Sausages, Hams, Bacon, & Cheese

May be obtained of all Storekeepers throughout India.

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For the LANGUOR and EXHAUSTION caused by SUMMER HEAT

CARNRICK'S LIQUID PEPTONOIDS.

CARNRICK'S LIQUID PEPTONOIDS contains both the stimulating and nutritious properties of beef perfectly digested, in the form of an extremely palatable cordial. It is largely prescribed by the Medical Profession for General and Nervous Debility, Indigestion, and Anæmia, Loss of Appetite, and in Convalescence generally. Whenever Carnrick's Liquid Peptonoids will render excellent help, as it restores power, improves Nutrition, and stimulates the digestive functions.

"A very valuable condensed food; a very powerful and agreeable tonic and stimulant."—*The Lancet.*

PETER MOLLER'S
COD LIVER OIL
Scientifically prepared by Möller's Patented Process.
HIGHEST PRIZES AT NINETEEN

INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITIONS.

The only oil free from Hydroxyls (which abound in emulsions and solutions), and consequently from the unpleasant flavour, "aftertaste" or "repetition," and yet a most powerful and valuable therapeutic.

As Capsuled Bottles only.

THE BEST
"REFRESHER" IN INDIA.

J. & R. TENNENT'S PILSENER BEER — Wellpark Brewery, Glasgow — TRADE MARK — J. & R. Tennent — BREWED IN SCOTLAND

Per Case of 4 Doz. Qrts. **Rs. 22.0**
Per Case of 8 Doz. Pints **Rs. 31.0**

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THOMSON'S TRADE MARK "GLOVE FITTING" **CORSET**
The Perfection of Shape, Finish, and Durability.
APPROVED by the whole polite world.
Annual Sale over One Million Pairs.
To be had of all Dealers throughout the World.
TWELVE FIRST MEDALS.
MANUFACTURERS:
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See that every Corset is marked "THOMSON'S GLOVE-FITTING," and bears our Trade Mark, the Crown. None others are Genuine.

ARTIFICIAL PERFUMES.
CAUTION!

Messrs. J. & E. ATKINSON warn their customers against the **Artificial Chemical** Perfumes at present so extensively offered. Though strong they are *nasty*, and from a hygienic point of view their use is to be strongly deprecated.

ATKINSON'S "NATURAL" PERFUMES are made from flowers, and possess all their natural fresh sweetness. They cannot be surpassed either in delicacy or strength.

ATKINSON'S "WHITE ROSE."
"A charming Scent."—H.R.H. The Duchess of York.

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